

# The Nor'West Farmer.

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in advance.

## Our Summer Fairs.

### Western Manitoba's Big Fair.

For years the directors of the Brandon fair have put forth strong efforts to make a successful exhibition and their efforts have been crowned with a very large measure of success for many years in succession. This year, however, the exhibition fell upon rather hard times. On the whole we doubt if the attendance was as large as in former years. This may be accounted for in several ways. First, owing to the short crop last year, there is not so much money in the country as usual and therefore not so much to spend on exhibitions. Then there can be no doubt that the Experimental Farm is a drawing card at exhibition time and a visit to the fair also means a visit to the farm. This year the excursions from the south and east gave farmers an opportunity to see the farm and as money was scarce they did not return for the exhibition. The first few days the attendance was somewhat slim, but the last two days it was all that could be desired. The new rule of the C. P. R. compelling exhibitors who had to ship by rail to pay a portion of the freight also tended to keep away some exhibitors and left some of the exhibits a little smaller than usual. This was also accentuated by the exhibition coming before Winnipeg, for breeders saved their animals to have them fresh for the keener and larger contest. Year by year the grounds are assuming a better shape as the trees grow, and the new addition to the buildings on the grounds is the finest now there. The races were well attended and the programme of performances before the grand stand were, as usual, well received.

### HORSES.

The entries in all the horse classes were fairly numerous and in a good many cases the quality was of a high order. Oats are scarce this year that only those farmers who take special interest in show work came forward. The average farmer did not come out and competition was very slim in that section. As regards the heavy draft breeds, it was Clydes first, the rest nowhere. There was great quality, keen competition and an appreciative jury round the ring, who eagerly discussed the merits of the horses and always approved the awards of the keen-eyed judges.

J. A. S. Macmillan had four well merited firsts. Sir Christopher, by Prince Patrick, is worthy of his ancestry and had championship of the breed. His quality is great and in all movements, slow or fast, he is about perfect. Baron Hendry, by Baron's Pride, looks like the coming horse of Manitoba, his front end about perfect. He rarely moves as well as his big stable mate, but will be better next year and can hardly be faulted at any point. His yearling colt is not so heavy in the bone as some would like, but is all quality and will widen out as he gets older. The first prize filly of his own breeding, by Prince Darnley, is strong in best Clydesdale quality and barely missed the female championship.

John E. Smith had a large turnout of mares and their foals, all of good Clyde type, but his two mares first at Winnipeg in 1899 and 1900 were put behind a younger and fresher one in his string, never before placed. His three-year-old filly, second to Thomson's, is now owned by B. Limoges, Whitewood, and a good one. His foals were good.

J. B. Thomson, Hamiota, had a big list of honors for his family group. Lady Almondale, now five years in the show ring, was again champion, though hard pressed by the Macmillan filly. Her progeny filled the bill all the way through. A horse colt was not up to his rivals, but still a good one. No

single animal in Manitoba has such a record as the Hamiota mare.

Tully Elder had in a son of his Prince of Wales the best raised horse colt shown by a farmer. It will bear a lot of criticism, but standing as it did in the strongest lot on the ground, had to take a highly commended.

Alex. Colquhoun's (Brandon) string, led by his showy coacher, Pasha (first in his

take up all the prizes of the two classes of this breed. In many sections there were not entries enough to take in all the prize money. The largest ring was that of bull calves in the home bred section, where there were eight entries out. Heifer calves made the next largest entry, followed by the yearlings. The banner exhibit was that of J. G. Barron, of Carberry. He had out 17 head, with three or four exceptions, all his own breeding. Mr. Barron's cattle were never in better bloom and fit than they were this year. Year by year this herd has gone on improving and it must be an immense amount of satisfaction to Mr. Barron to know that he can breed and fit stock which can hold their own against all comers. It certainly is a great credit to him. His Topsman's Duke, first prize two-year-old last year, has developed very nicely and has a well fleshed frame that is admired by all, though turned down by the judge for a throat defect. His wealth of flesh laid on in the most valuable places makes him a taking one and hard to beat. He is supported

bull was getting and puts up the proof in these fine young animals he has brought out. G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry, had out their stock bull, Knight of Lancaster, in very much better fit than last year. He is a capital handler, and what is better a good sire, as shown by the quality of his get. The young things showed good breeding, but were not quite up to the fine form they were in last year. In all they had out some 17 head, all by their stock bull, Knight of Lancaster.

Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, had forward a fine lot of stock. Among them were a pair of yearlings, Lord Roberts, by Gold Digger, and Burnbank, by Scotland Yet, which attracted considerable attention and won prizes. His two imported cows, Fancy Ury, by Gold Digger, a red, and Empress of India, by California, are useful cows. Several young things in good fit won places in the prize ring, among them Lady Carlyle, by Baron's Pride, a capital helper now owned by C. E. Harris, and good enough to win first in a large ring.



Stock Yards of G. B. Murphy at Carberry, Man.



Farm Home of Alex. Marshall, Whitewood, Man.

### CATTLE.

The total number of animals shown was somewhat smaller than in past years. This is no doubt owing to the keen competition at past shows making breeders feel that it was useless to try to show this year when feed was so scarce. This thinning out had the effect, however, of raising the general average quality of the stock shown, and as a whole a superior lot of cattle were shown. Jas. Snell, of Clinton, Ont., placed the awards very satisfactorily.

### SHORTHORNS.

Although by far the banner class, both in point of numbers and quality, yet there were few more animals present than enough to

by Nobleman, his red imported bull, who has also developed well, though not highly fitted, he was shown in fine bloom. His imported cows were also out in fine fettle. But it is the young stock of his own breeding that catch the eye of the judge and win for him a proud position as a breeder of no mean order. As the prize list will show, Mr. Barron's stock had the lead nearly all the way through. He had first and third herds in the home bred class, first herd in the C. P. R. special, first and second herds in the open class, and first and third for three animals the get of one bull.

J. E. Smith, Brandon, showed 11 head, all young stock, mostly sired by his noted stock bull, Golden Measure, Imp. They were certainly brought out in fine fettle and their appearance speaks well for their sire. A yearling son, Golden Measure 2nd, a solid, well put together bull, was placed first and later was awarded first place as bull, any age, in the open class. Another son of Golden Measure won first as bull calf in the hands of Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield. In two-year-old heifers Smith was to the front and he had second and third yearling heifer winners, as well as second herd. He was to the front again for a pair of Golden Measure calves in the C.P.R. class, and several prizes fell to him in the open one. His young stock are splendid, thrifty, smooth animals and all under three years old. Mr. Smith has been telling of the good stock his

### HEREFORDS.

The showing of Herefords was not as large as usual owing to the absence of J. E. Marple's herd, but the quality of those shown was extra. Jno. Wallace, Cartwright, made a most successful entry and brought his stock out in wonderful bloom. His two-year-old Maple Duke is a wonder, but when he brought out his yearling, Buller, weight about 1,720 lbs., praise was given him from all sides. This bull certainly is a fine one, being an all round good one, carrying a wealth of flesh, a well covered back, and possessing a great front with pleasing lines. Needless to say he was first with them both and sweepstakes for the yearling. J. A. Chapman, Beresford, was out with a nice lot in opposition to Wallace. His two-year-old bull, Lord Ingleside 6th, champion last year, was out in fine bloom, but he has not developed as it was expected he would, though good otherwise, he is lacking in size. His cows led in the older classes, but Wallace had the lead again in the younger ones and the herd prize.

### POLLED ANGUS.

The contestants this year were A. Cumming, Lone Tree, and C. W. Speers, Oak Lake. Mr. Cumming was short of feed last year and his cattle, though in nice bloom, are not quite so well fleshed as they usually

are. On the other hand, the herd of Mr. Snears shows a marked improvement. His animals were out in much heavier flesh and as a rule were less wild than we have seen them. In the aged bull class Cumming showed a big, lengthy bull of great depth, that was placed ahead of a smaller, more compact entry of Speers, who had the lead in Kruger for yearlings. Cumming had the lead for calves with an extra good framed one, though not so well fleshed as Speers' entry. He also had first for bull, any age. The female sections were much better filled and with stronger animals than the male ones. Speers had the lead for a number of extra good animals and if he would fit just a trifle more he would do a good turn for the Polled Angus cattle in Manitoba. The herd prize went to Speers.

## JERSEYS AND AYRSHIRES.

W. V. Edwards, Souris, had his Jerseys out in nice shape. Space will hardly let us say all we would like to about the quality of his herd. Prizes went all his way with one or two exceptions.

Alex. Wood, Souris, showed the only Ayrshire on the grounds. Commodore, by Surprise of Burnside.

## HOLSTEINS.

The competition lay between Jas. Glennie & Son, Longburn, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., and J. Illeiot, Souris. In the bull classes prizes were fairly evenly divided. The sweepstakes went to Potter's Sir D. J. De Kol, bred by G. W. Clemmons, St. George, beating Glennie's Chief Mercedes De Kol, bred by Gardiner, of Wisconsin, and a nephew of Lila's Pauline De Kol, who has just made a record of 284 lbs. of butter in seven days. In the older female classes Glennie had the lead, with Potter first for two-year-olds and yearlings. The herd went to Glennie.

## FAT CATTLE.

Donaldson had a few nice fat steers out well worthy of a prize, but why should prizes be given for fat steers over three years old? At Chicago last December, where 2,000 animals were shown, there was no prize for animals three years old. We are getting past that.

## JUDGING COMPETITION.

The judging competition for farmers' sons was not taken advantage of to the extent it was hoped for. In the competition for judging beef breeds there were three contestants. — Speers was first, G. Barron second and — Chapuan third. Several animals were driven out for them to judge in such a way that they would have to form their own opinions. In the dairy competition Harvey Potter, a son of A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., was the only contestant, but his judging was satisfactory and he was awarded a prize.

## SHEEP.

The exhibit was smaller than in other years. Jno. McQueen, of Carievale, judged the class, as in past years. He is a capable judge and gave every satisfaction. In Leicesters A. D. Gamley, Brandon, had his usual quota out in perhaps the best condition we have ever seen them and secured nearly all the awards. Thos. Jasper, Bradwardine, had forward a few of Gamley's breeding and being right off the grass they had to take second place, though excellent animals.

In Oxford Downs Alex. Wood, Souris, had his out in the pink of condition and was awarded nearly all the prizes. T. R. Todd, of Hillview, showed a few nice sheep, just off the grass and though nice stock he was in too hot company to win in any section except where Wood could not fill it. A few fat sheep made up the exhibit.

## SWINE.

For years there has not been so small an entry of swine as this year. In Berkshires J. Laird, Neepawa, had it nearly all his own way, A. B. Potter showing some four or five animals and H. Cunningham one. Laird's stock is largely of J. A. McGill's breeding and as well as possessing excellent quality, were shown in fine shape, so were Mr. Potter's. The latter had it all his own way for his Yorkshires, and the first for the best pen of three pure bred bacon hogs. C. E. Langstaff, Brandon, had the only Tamworth on the ground, a yearling sow of merit.

## POULTRY.

The exhibit was only about half that of other years. It was, in fact, almost a home exhibit of the Brandon fanciers and did them credit throughout. Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmans made by far the largest exhibits. Then followed in order White Rocks, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Cochins. There was a nice showing of chickens, nearly every breed being represented, the largest showing being in White Leghorns, White Rocks and then Barred Rocks. Bantams made a very fair showing. Some 19 geese in all were on exhibition and about a dozen ducks, while the turkeys were limited to only one tom. W. H. Garside had, as usual, a nice exhibit of his pheasants. Rabbits and pigeons made only a small showing.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairy building was fairly well filled, but not up to that of other years. The butter was very uniform in some ways, but the quality was not extraordinary, some of it was off flavor, having a weedy taste. The highest score was 97. The judge, W. A. Wilson, of Regina, objected to fancy work

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**BUTTER JERSEYS FOR SALE** from noted prize-winning stock. Both sexes—all ages. Reasonable prices. **Mrs. E. M. Jones**, Box 321, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Write for what you want.

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**JAS. MURRAY**, Lytton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

**K. MCIVOR**, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Four young bulls of quality from 11 to 14 months old.

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**GEO. ALLISON**, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

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**S. WHITMAN**, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

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**W. N. CROWELL**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

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**F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

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**W. E. BALDWIN**, Manitou, Man., Tamworths new blood (imp.). Young pigs for sale.

**JAMES WILSON**, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

**JICKLING & SONS**, Dewdrop Ranch, Carman, Man., Oxford Down Rams for sale.

**JOHN WALLACE**, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

**ALEX WOOD**, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

**JOHN LOGAN**, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

## WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS**—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

**For Sale**.—S. W. qr., 367-28, five miles from Reston, 100 cultivated. A snap for a cash buyer. Ernest J. Wilkins, Reston, Man.

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**Wanted**—Position on farm, 17 years' experience in both wheat and stock raising, married, good references. Apply to Box 17, Indian Head, Assa. 15

**A Snap**.—North half of 28, 9, 22, 2½ miles from Griswold, over 20 acres under cultivation, 100 in wheat, 10 buildings, price \$20 per acre, easy terms. Apply to E. W. Hanna, Griswold, Man.

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**Percheron Stallion, Imp. reg., for sale**.—Foaled in 1889. Dark iron grey. 1st prize winner at Dieppe. Horse can be seen at Thos. Carly's stable, Winnipeg. For further particulars apply to W. Madeley Crichton, solicitor, Room 213 Melbury Block, Winnipeg.

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**For Sale or to Rent**.—That splendid general purpose farm situated three miles from Rapid City, containing nearly one section of land, owned by John Balston. Buildings as follows: two good houses, stable for 100 head of cattle and ten horses, henry suitable for 500 hens, also ice house and cold storage buildings together with first-class dairy buildings, good lime kilns with large supply of limestone, wood granary for over 10,000 bushels of grain. To suitable tenant will rent ten or more cows together with six or more horses and all machinery. For further particulars apply to John Balston, Rapid City, Man. 14-15

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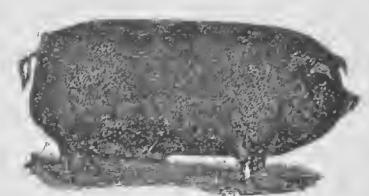
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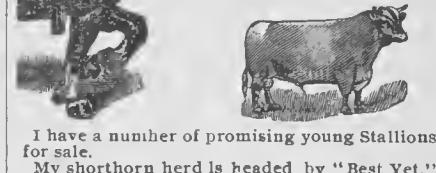
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My shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont.

A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

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24 SHORTHORN BULLS  
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

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High-priced pork and low-priced wheat suggests more hogs wanted. I have the kind that will make you 75 cents a bushel for your wheat. Do you want them? or do you prefer to sell your wheat for 40 cents? I am ready to sell spring pigs of either sex, singly or unrelated pairs, bred from large mature stock of the choicest breeding. Prices according to quality and age. Correspondence solicited. Address—

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Carman, C.P.R. Roland, N.P.R.

**A. GRAHAM**, Pomeroy, P.O.

on top of some of the tubs and cut them a little for this. He says nothing is so nice on top of a tub of butter as a plain smooth surface, any fancy ornamentation is an objection. Some of the prints lacked a little in appearance, being put up in rather an untidy way. The exhibit of cheese was rather a poor one and some of the home made cheese was really better than some of the factory ones.

#### MILK TEST.

Four cows entered for the milk test, which was conducted this year by W. A. Wilson, Regina. J. Herriot, Souris, entered his Holstein, Tempest 4th, now eight years old. She gave a total of 117 lbs. of milk, of about 3.5 per cent. fat, scored 130.48 points, and was awarded first place. W. V. Edwards', Souris, Yankee Rosedale (Jersey), was second with 120.84 points and had she not come in season would likely have been first. Jas. Glennie & Son had two entries, Daisy Teake's Queen and Modest Maiden, both of which were milked three times a day, but for some reason these cows fell behind in the amount of butter fat which they gave.

#### DOMINION BUILDING.

This is the only structural addition this year on the fair grounds, and is the finest on the ground. It incloses 60 x 40 ft., one story high, airy and beautifully lighted—an ideal building for such a purpose. As yet there is no central stand, the exhibits being shown on the walls and round the sides. It is meant to display the special works undertaken by the Dominion Government.

So far the largest portion of these exhibits is from the Experimental Farm at Brandon, and embraces a full and most tastefully arranged display of the various products of that farm. Grains are the leading feature. Shown in bunches, or in small tufts on a colored background, or as dressed seeds in glass vessels. Every farmer can see at a glance the peculiar variations of the many different kinds that are being from year to year tested on the farm.

The next in importance is a display in bunches of the leading varieties of grass, wild, and cultivated. At this season the horticultural section of the farm makes a pleasing display of flowers, which are shown in profusion and arranged with excellent taste among the more permanent exhibits. Perennial flowers suitable for the farm garden are a special feature and very abundant. Plums and apples were also shown. The get-up and design of this exhibit reflects great credit on the skill and taste of Mr. Harry Brown, the head gardener on the farm.

The recently erected Forestry Department had also a display of the timber of the west, from plants a few months old to sections of old trees. This display is in the hands of A. P. Stevenson and N. M. Ross, the western officers of the Department. The display of woods raised under cultivation is most interesting. One specimen of Russian poplar from the Experimental Farm, planted as a cutting nine years ago, now measures 30 inches in circumference at a foot from the ground.

Another corner was occupied by the weed exhibit of the Provincial Government, under the charge of Messrs. O'Malley and M. Bartlett. It includes over 50 varieties, reckoned as noxious, and mostly from the neighborhood of Brandon. Pepper grass has made terrible inroads of late and whole fields of grain round Alexander have had to be plowed down. Shepherd's purse is profuse as far west as Moosomin.

#### MAIN BUILDING.

This year the main building was well filled. The centre space usually occupied by the exhibit from the Experimental Farm was made use of in other ways. The horticultural exhibit was upstairs instead of in a tent, as in the past, and a capital one it was. The rest of the building upstairs was occupied by the ladies, art, and school children's work, all of which were very fine. The rest of the building was occupied by excellent exhibits of tradesmen.

#### CARRUTHERS & CO.

One of the most attractive of these exhibits was that made by Carruthers & Co., of their mats, Galloway robes, sheepskins, buckskins, lace leather, gloves, etc. One three-quarter Galloway overcoat attracted a good deal of attention as well as an Eskimo coat of reindeer skin. Three cinnamon bear skins also were much admired. But the regular business of this firm is tanning, dressing hides and sheepskins, and in this they have in the past year nearly doubled their previous year's business. In the tanning of cow hides for robes they have done a steadily growing business.

#### BRANDON MACHINE WORKS.

The largest exhibit of machinery on the grounds was made by the above firm. The new Cornell engine and Favorite separator were well examined, as well as their remodelled separator and Jones' windstacker. Then there was a nice exhibit of their other manufactures, ornamental fence and pillar work, duplicate grates, laundry stove, well hoing machinery, sub-surface planer, grain picker, saw frames, bag holders, etc., all of which were well examined by visitors.

#### ARMSTRONG CARRIAGE CO.

In the implement shed the J. B. Armstrong Carriage Co., of Guelph, had a fine exhibit of their carriages, buggies, cutters, etc.

#### SHARPLES' CREAM SEPARATOR.

In one portion of the implement shed W. H. Ziegler, of Virden, agent for Manitoba and the N.W.T. of the Sharples Tuhal Daisy Separators, of West Chester, Pa., had an exhibition one of these separators and it was well examined by hundreds of visitors, as it was the first one of them ever shown at an exhibition here.

#### MOUNTED POLICE.

One of the special attractions that excited universal interest was the manoeuvres of the troop of mounted police from Regina,

under Sergeant-Major Cross. These horses are all five years old and are of the best class of ranch stock, three of them were of Hackney grade, the rest of Thoroughbred descent. They have been in training since March and were put through a musical march with fine precision. They lay down when required and the riders fired over them. Every horse was not equally docile under this last test, but the whole turnout reflected great credit on the trainers and was very gratifying to those who have faith in the western ranch horse. Some of the horses were perhaps not short enough developed and not fully developed in the hind basket, but all are full of promise.

#### ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATORS.

The R. A. Lister Co. Ltd., had a tent on the grounds in which a display of their famous cream separators was made. Sizes No. 12, 11½ and 8 were shown, together with other dairy appliances. The milk testing was also done in this tent.

#### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

In another tent, west of the main building, the De Laval Separator Co. made an interesting display of their famous cream separators. The machines shown were their Nos. 1 and 2, Dairy Special and Humming Bird.

#### EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS.

Under their own canvas the Manitoba Cream Separator Co. showed their popular line of Empire cream separators. These machines are manufactured by the Butter Extractor Co., of Newark, N.J. Four different sizes, 300, 400, 500 and 600 lbs. capacity per hour, were shown of the Mikado separator. These machines show considerable improvement during the past year, the capacity of the machines being increased without enlarging the bowl.

#### PUMPS.

The Manitoba Pump Co. had a nice exhibit of pumps, with an arrangement of the handle to give an extra length of stroke. The Brandon Pump Works showed a line of pumps of all kinds—wooden, iron, deep well, windmill, stock and force. Also their brass and porcelain lined cylinders. Mr. Carter reports a good and growing business for his pumps. His exhibit was certainly a very attractive one and thoroughly examined by many visitors. McIntyre & Sons, Brandon, had forward a wooden pump with their patent improvements for attaching the handle, etc. Riesberry & Co. also showed a nice line of wooden pumps. Their cattle pump has a five-inch cylinder and is of great capacity. Their handles are furnished with a steel rod with bearing attachments that permit of the removal of the handle with great ease. The upper end of the sucker rod works in a reinforced hook with a wide bearing surface. They handle all kinds of pumps.

#### FENCES.

As usual the fence men take advantage of the fairs to display their goods and no miss was made this year. The Manitoba Anchor Fence Co. had a panel or two of their spring wire fence on exhibition and report that their fence has proved very popular during the past year because any man can build it. The Page Wire Fence Co. had samples of their fence on exhibition with a big coil of wire so hung as to swing against the fence to show the resisting power of the spring in the wire. They also showed atomizers for applying fly destroyers on animals.

#### PRIZE LIST.

##### Horses.

Judge—James Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.

##### CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1 J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; 2 Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon.

Stallion, foaled 1898—1 Dr. Swenerton, Cartwright;

Stallion, foaled 1899—1 Macmillan, 2 Tully Elder, Brandon.

Stallion, foaled 1900—1 Macmillan, 2 and H.C. J. E. Smith, Brandon.

Stallion, any age, open—Diploma, Macmillan.

Stallion, any age, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—Diploma, Colquhoun & Beattie.

Stallion, any age—D. C. S. B. silver cup, Macmillan.

Filly, foaled 1898—1 J. B. Thomson, Hamilton; 2 Alex. Colquhoun, Brandon.

Filly, foaled 1900—1 Macmillan, 2 and H.C. J. E. Smith.

Foal of 1901—1, 2 and H.C., Smith.

Brood mare, with foal at side—1 Thomson, 2 and H.C., Smith.

Mare, any age, two progeny, three years or under—Diploma, J. B. Thomson.

Mare, any age, open—Diploma, Thomson.

Mare, any age, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—Diploma, Thomson.

Special—foals of 1901, by Billy Brown—1 John Bonnar, Forrest; 2 N. Bonnar, Brandon.

##### SHIRES.

Filly, foaled 1898—1 Francis J. Stott, Brandon.

Filly, foaled 1900—Stott.

Mare, any age, open—Diploma Stott.

Mare, any age, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—Diploma Stott.

##### PERCHERONS.

Stallion, four years or over—Colquhoun & Beattie.

##### HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Team in harness—1 John Stott, 2 J. E. Smith.

Foal of 1901—John Bonnar.

Brood mare, with foal at side—J. Bonnar.

##### AGRICULTURAL.

Team in harness—1 Thomson, 2 H. Nicol, Brandon; H.C. Buckley Bros., Brandon.

Filly or gelding, foaled 1898—D. T. Wilson, Mississippi.

Filly or gelding, foaled 1900—1 & 2 Wilson, H.C. Buckley Bros.

Foal of 1901—1 Wilson, 2 Allen E. Ross, Brierwood.

Brood mare, with foal at side—1 Wilson, 2 Ross.

Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years or over—Diploma Wilson.



## GENERAL PURPOSE.

Team in harness—1 Mrs. H. Stott, Brandon; 2 Jno. Angus, Brandon; H. C. E. Manby, Rapid City.  
Mare or gelding, foaled in 1898—1 McCaig Bros., Carberry.  
Mare or gelding, foaled 1899—1 Ross, 2 I. R. Hunter, Brandon.  
Filly or gelding, foaled 1900—1 J. Stott, 2 Alex. Foster, Brandon.  
Foal of 1901—1 Wilson, 2 W. Reed, Brandon.  
Brood mare, with foal by side—1 Wilson, 2 W. Foster.

## CARRIAGE &amp; COACH.

Stallion, four years or over—1 A. Colquhoun, 2 McCaig Bros.  
Stallion, foaled 1898—Donald McCuaig, Melita.  
Stallion, foaled in 1900—C. P. Lewis, Alexander.  
Stallion, any age, open—Diploma Colquhoun.  
Stallion, any age, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—Diploma McCaig Bros.  
Filly or gelding, foaled 1898—McCaig Bros.  
Filly or gelding, foaled 1899—1 F. J. Stott, 2 James Herriott, Souris.  
Filly, foaled 1900—1 L. Nelles, Brandon; 2 H. Nicol.  
Foal of 1901—1 L. Nelles, 2 J. Ralston, Rapid City.  
Brood mare, with foal at side—1 Ralston; 2 L. Nelles.  
Mare or gelding in harness—1 P. Payne, Brandon.  
Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under—Diploma L. Nelles.  
Mare, any age—Diploma P. Payne.  
Mare, any age, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—Diploma McCaig Bros.  
Best stallion and three of his get—Diploma A. Colquhoun.

## THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, four years or over—1 F. J. Thomson, Macgregor, 2 R. S. Fulton, Moose Jaw.  
Stallion, any age, open—Diploma Thomson, 2 Fulton, 3 F. S. Eames, Brandon.  
Filly or gelding, foaled 1898—E. J. Rowe, Brandon.  
Best stallion and three of his get—Diploma R. I. M. Power, Carberry.

## STANDARD BRED.

Stallion, four years or over—1 N. Rankin, Dauphin; 2 John Osborne, Carroll.  
Stallion, foaled in 1899—1 L. Nelles, 2 I. M. Vanstone, Wawanesa.  
Stallion, foaled 1900—W. R. Stewart, Macleod.  
Stallion, any age, open—Diploma N. Rankin, Dauphin; 2 Stewart.  
Stallion, any age, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—Diploma John Osborne.  
Mare, any age, open—Diploma A. Wilson, Brandon.

## ROADSTERS.

Mare or gelding, foaled 1898—1 Power; 2 Stewart.  
Filly or gelding, foaled 1899—1 McCaig Bros.; 2 J. L. Stafford, Brandon.  
Filly, gelding or entire, 1900—1 Power, 2 A. D. Gamley, Brandon.  
Foal of 1901—1 J. L. Stafford, Brandon; 2 T. R. Todd, Hillview.  
Brood mare, with foal at side—1 Stafford, 2 Todd.  
Mare, any age, with two of her progeny, three years or under—Diploma Stafford.  
Pair in harness, under 15 hands—1 Geo. Barrett, Carberry.  
Single, in harness, under 15 hands—1 W. Wilson, Brandon; 2 Maemillan.  
Saddle mare or gelding—1 H. J. Haines, Moosomin; 2 F. Howard Hole, Minnedosa.  
Saddle mare or gelding, bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—H. G. Halnes.

## HACKNEYS.

Stallion, four years or over—1 Power.  
Stallion, any age, open—1 Power.  
PONIES UNDER 14½ HANDS.

Team in harness—1 Thomson, 2 Stewart.  
Single driver in harness—C. A. Speers, Griswold.  
Saddle pony—1 Kenneth A. Price, Moosomin; 2 Hole.  
Polo pony, ridden by owner—Price.

## PONIES UNDER 12 HANDS.

Stallion, any age—James Medill, Souris.  
Single driver in harness—1 Geo. Hanley, Brandon; 2 Smith.  
Saddle pony—Smith.

## Cattle.

Judge—James Snell, Clinton, Ont.

## SHORTHORNS.

(Bred in Manitoba or N.W.T.)  
Bull, three years—1 J. G. Barron, Carberry.  
Bull, two years—Barron.  
Bull, one year—1 J. E. Smith, Brandon; 2 Barron, 3 G. & W. Bennie, Castleavary.  
Bull calf, under one year—1 W. Chalmers, Hayfield; 2 S. R. English, Griswold; 3 Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake.  
Bull, any age—Diploma J. E. Smith.  
Cow, four years or over—1 and 2 Barron.  
Heifer, two years—Smith.  
Heifer, one year—1 Bennie, 2 and 3 Smith.  
Heifer calf, under one year—1 C. E. Harris, Brandon; 2 Smith, 3 Bennie.  
Herd, bull and four females, over one year—1 and 3 Barron, 2 Smith.  
C. P. R. special—One bull and three females, two years and under—1 Barron.  
Bull, any age—Smith.  
Female, any age—Barron.  
Two calves under one year—1 Smith, 2 Bennie.

## Open class—

Bull, four years or over—Bennie.  
Bull, three years—Barron.  
Bull, two years—Bennie.  
Bull, one year—1 Barron, 2 and 3 Thos. Speers, Oak Lake.  
Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2 Smith, 3 Bennie.  
Bull, any age—Diploma Barron.  
Cow, four years or over—1 and 2 Barron, 3 Bennie.  
Cow, three years—1 and 3 T. Speers, 2 Smith.  
Heifer, two years—1 and 2 Barron.  
Heifer, one year—1 and 2 Barron, 3 Smith.  
Heifer calf, under one year—1 Barron, 2 Smith.  
Bull and four females, over one year—1 and 2 Barron, 3 Smith.  
Heifer, two years—1 and 2 Barron.  
Heifer, one year—1 and 2 Barron, 3 Smith.  
Heifer calf, under one year—1 Barron, 2 Smith.  
Bull and four females, over one year—1 and 2 Barron, 3 Smith.  
Heifer, two years—1 and 2 Barron.  
Heifer, one year—1 and 2 Barron, 3 Smith.  
Heifer calf, under one year—1 Barron, 2 Smith.  
Bull and four females, over one year—1 and 2 Barron, 3 Smith.

## POLLED ANGUS.

Bull, four years or over—1 A. Cumming, Lone Tree; 2 C. A. Speers.  
Bull, one year—1 Speers, 2 Cumming.  
Bull calf—1 Cumming, 2 Speers.  
Bull, any age—Diploma A. Cumming.  
Cow, four years or over—1 and 2 Speers.  
Cow, three years—1 Cumming, 2 Speers.  
Heifer, two years—1 Speers, 2 Cumming.  
Heifer, one year—1 and 2 Cumming.  
Heifer calf—1 and 2 Speers.  
Bull and four females, over one year—C. A. Speers.

## HEREFORDS.

Bull, two years—1 John Wallace, Cartwright; 2 J. A. Chapman, Beresford.  
Bull, one year—Wallace.  
Bull calf—1 and 2 Wallace.  
Bull, any age—Diploma Jno. Wallace.  
Cow, four years or over—1 Chapman, 2 Wallace.  
Cow, three years—1 Chapman, 2 Wallace.  
Heifer, two years—Chapman.  
Heifer, one year—1 Wallace, 2 Chapman.  
Heifer calf—1 and 2 Wallace.  
Bull and four females, over one year—Wallace.

## FAT CATTLE.

Steer, three years or over—1 and 2 Joe Donaldson, Brandon.  
Heifer, under three years—1 and 2 (prizes not confirmed).

Six fat cows, heifers and steers—Prize not confirmed.

## GRADE CATTLE (BEEF BREEDS).

Cow, four years or over—1 and 2 J. Burchall, Brandon.

Cow, three years—1 G. F. Jefferson, Brandon.

## JERSEYS &amp; GUERNSEYS.

Bull, one year—1 W. V. Edwards, Souris; 2 F. A. M. Hughes, Souris.  
Bull calf—1 and 2 Edwards.  
Bull, any age—Diploma W. V. Edwards.  
Cow, four years or over—1 and 2 Edwards.  
Cow, three years—Edwards.  
Heifer, two years—1 Edwards, 2 H. A. Cunningham, Hayfield.  
Heifer, one year—Edwards.  
Heifer calf—1 Thos. Beaubler, Brandon; 2 W. Wilson, Brandon.  
Bull and four females, over one year—Edwards.

## AYRSHIRES.

Bull, three years—1 A. Wood, Brandon.  
Bull, any age—Diploma Wood.

## HOLSTEINS.

Bull, three years—1 A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.  
Bull, two years—J. Herriott, Souris.  
Bull, one year—1 Glennie & Son, Longburn; 2 Potter.  
Bull calf—1 and 2 Glennie.  
Bull, any age—Diploma Potter.  
Cow, four years or over—1 and 2 Glennie.  
Cow, three years—1 Glennie; 2 Potter.  
Heifer, two years—1 Potter, 2 Glennie.  
Heifer, one year—1 Potter, 2 Glennie.  
Heifer calf—1 Glennie, 2 Herriott.  
Bull and four females, over one year—Glennie.

## GRADE CATTLE (DAIRY).

Cow, four years and over—1 Jefferson, 2 Bennie.

Cow, three years—1 Herriott, 2 Glennie.

## Sheep.

Judge—John McQueen, Carlevale, Assa.

## LEICESTERS.

Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2 A. Gamley, Brandon.  
Ram, shearing—1 and 2 Gamley.  
Ram lamb—1 Gamley, 2 Thos. Jasper, Bradwardine.  
Ram, any age—Diploma Gamley.  
Two ewes, aged—1 Gamley, 2 Jasper.  
Two ewe lambs—1 Gamley, 2 Jasper.  
Pen, ram, any age, two ewes, two ewe lambs—1 and 2 Gamley.

## SHROPSHIRE.

Ram lamb—1 and 2 T. R. Todd, Hillview.  
Two ewes, aged—Todd.  
Two ewe lambs—Todd.

Pen, ram, any age, two ewes and two ewe lambs—Todd.

## OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2 Alex. Wood, Souris.

Ram, shearing—1 Wood, 2 Todd.

Ram lamb—1 Wood, 2 Todd.

Ram, any age—Diploma Wood.

Two ewes, aged—1 and 2 Wood.

Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 Wood.

Pen, ram, any age, two ewes, and two ewe lambs—1 and 2 Wood.

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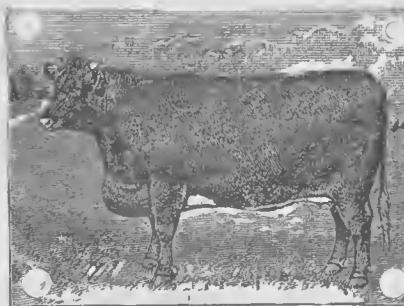
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## 3 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

all prize-winners and fit to head any stud. Two of them imported from Scotland, three to six years of age. These stallions, all of good form, ample weight, good colors, and choice quality, were personally selected, and the best that money could buy. In order to make quick sales will be sold on a very small margin. Intending purchasers of a good useful stallion would consult their own interests to inspect these stallions before buying. Also for sale FILLIES and MARIES, all ages. SHORTHORNS—bulls, cows add heifers, all ages, sired by Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.). A useful lot of breeding Shorthorns can be seen at Smithfield. All are kept in breeding trim. Buyers in search of moderate-priced cattle should not fail to see them. Come and see the stock. You will find it just as represented, and prices right.

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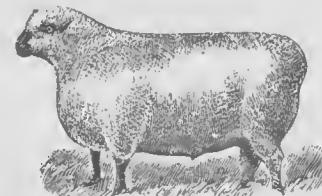
This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

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## J. A. S. Macmillan,

Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mare, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 484, Brandon, Man.

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SHORTHORNS,  
YORKSHIRES,  
WHITE P. ROCKS

FOR SALE

Number of choice heifers. Boars fit for service 10 and 12 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. W. P. Rock cockerels and eggs for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Longhurn, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector."

Ayrshires include many winners at leading Fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Parkdale, Man.

HOLSTEINS  
YORKSHIRES  
BERKSHIRES

If you want the best, see my Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs at Virden, Brandon and Winnipeg fairs.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

## Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie.

Shorthorn Cattle and large English Berkshires. My stock boar, Highlander King, took 1st at Winnipeg in 1900 and 1st and Diploma at Portage la Prairie, 1901. A grand lot of young stuff of both sexes for sale; also a few M. B. Turkeys. Call or write. Parties met by appointment.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor

## PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



## F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

Importer and breeder of high-class Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires, Toulouse Geese, B.P. Rocks. I usually have some of the best for sale in young stock. Spring pigs fit for shipping, and more coming. B.P. Rock eggs. Order young stock now and save freight. Visitors always welcome, and met at the train when notified, and returned there.

CAIRNBROGIE'S  
Great StudGRAHAM BROS., Claremont, Ont.,  
Breeders and Importers of  
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Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

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I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM.  
Large English Berkshires  
And Shorthorn Cattle.

One aged bull and two hull calves, roan and red. A few fine October pigs at \$8 each. Orders booked for March and April litters, pairs not alike, \$15, from sows prize-winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES M. EWENS, Minnedosa P.O., Man.

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CLYDESDALES.

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Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as

"Prince of Wales (678)" "Darnley (222)" "Belted Knight (1895)" "Stanley Prince (6315)" "Prince Patrick (2933)" "Macgregor (1487)".

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. MCLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man. Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale.

## MARKET SALES.

My next series of market sales will commence at Indian Head, Oct. 3rd, day after day, Wolseley, Grenfell, Whitewood, Wapella. Parties intending to attend these sales, see posters. I can place a carload of horses at any of the above places. Parties having such should correspond with

Wm. Dixon, Auctioneer, Grenfell, Assa.

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FAT SHEEP.

Two ewes, two shears or over—1 Gamley, 2 Jasper.  
Two swes, shearlings—Gamley.  
Two wether lambs—1 and 2 Gauley.  
Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 Gamley.  
Best pen, auy breed—1 Wood, 2 Gamley, 3 Jasper.

Swine.

Judges—Jno. McQueen, Carleval, Assa., and S. Butterfield, London, Ont.

BERKSHIRES.

Boar, two years or over—1 Jos. Laidler, Neepawa; 2 A. B. Potter.  
Boar, one year and under two—Laidler.  
Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 Laidler.  
Boar, under six months—1 Laidler, 2 Potter.  
Breeding sow, two years or over—1 Laidler, 2 Hugh Cunningham, Illyfield.  
Breeding sow, one year and under two—A. B. Potter.  
Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 Laidler.  
Sow, under six months—1 Laidler, 2 Potter.  
Sow and litter, not less than four, under four months—Potter.  
Bear, any age—Jos. Laidler.  
Sow, any age special—Laidler.

YORKSHIRES.

Boar, two years or over—Potter.  
Boar, one year and under two—Potter.  
Boar, over six months and under one year—Potter.  
Boar, under six months—1 and 2 Potter.  
Breeding sow, two years or over—1 and 2 Potter.  
Sow, under six months—Potter.  
Boar, any age—Potter.  
Sow, any age, special D. G. B. A.—Potter.

TAMWORTHS.

Sow, over six months and under one year—1 C. E. Langstaff, Brandon; 2 Jefferson.  
Sow and litter, not less than four, under four months—Langstaff.

BACON HOGS.

Pen pure bred, suitable for bacon—Potter.

Poultry.

Judge—S. Butterfield, London, Ont.

Andalusian—Cock—1 M. F. Abey, Brandon. Hen—1 W. Anderson, Brandon; 2 Abey. Cockerel—1 and 2 Abey. Pullet—1 and 2 Abey. Pen—1 and 2 Anderson.

Light Brahmas—Cock—1 J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 2 Geo. Hanley, Winiipeg; 3 and 4 S. Biggs, Brandon. Hen—1 Hanley, 2, 3 and 4 Higginbotham. Cockerel—1 Jas. F. McLean, Brandon; 2, 3 and 4 Higginbotham. Pullet—1 and 2 Higginbotham, 3 McLean. Dark Brahma—Cockerel—2 and 3 Anderson. Pullet—2 and 3 Auderson. Pen—1 and 2 Higginbotham, 3 Hanley.

Partridge Cochins—Cock—1 Anderson, 2 O. E. Shether, Brandon. Hen—1 Shether, 2 and 3 Anderson. Cockerel—1 and 2 Anderson, 2 and 4 Shether. Pullet—1 and 2 Shether, 3 and 4 Anderson. Pen—1 Shether, 2 and 3 Anderson.

Buff Cochins—Hen—1, 2 and 3 Mrs. F. J. Clark. Cockerel—1 McLean, 2, 3 and 4 Mrs. Clark. Pullet—1, 2 and 4 Mrs. Clark, 3 McLean. Pen—2 F. J. Clark.

Black Cochins—Cock—1 Andersou, 2 J. H. Smyth, Chater. Hen—1 and 2 Anderson, 3 and 4 Smyth. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3 Smyth, 4 Anderson. Pullet—1, 2 and 3—Smyth, 4 Anderson.

White Cochins—Cock—W. Anderson. Hen—1 and 2 Anderson. Cockerel—1 McLean, 2 Anderson. Pullet—McLean. White or black pen—1 and 2 Anderson.

Dorkings—Cock—1 Daniel Carter, Brandon. Hen—Carter. Cockerel—1 and 2 Carter, 3 Mrs. W. E. Ansley. Pullet—1 and 2 Carter, 3 Mrs. Ansley.

Indian Games—Cock—Walker Bros. Hen—Walker Bros. Cockerel—1 McLean, 2 and 3 Walker Bros. Pullet—1 and 3 Walker Bros., 2 McLean. Pen—1 Thos. G. Milne, Brandon; 2 Walker Bros.

Pitt Games—Hen—W. Anderson. Pullet—Anderson.

Guineas—Cock—1 Mrs. Duncan, Brandon. Hen—Mrs. Duncan. Cockerel—Mrs. Duncan. Pullet—Mrs. Duncan.

Houdans—Hen—1 and 2 Anderson. Cockerel—1 and 2 Anderson. Pullet—1, 2 and 3 Anderson.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Cock—1, 2 and 3 McLean.

Gold Spangled Hamburgs—Cock—McLean. Hen—1, 2 and 3 McLean.

Black Hamburgs—Cock—1 and 2 Thos. Chambers, Brandon. Hen—1 and 2 Chambers. Peu, black or any other variety—Chambers.

Langshans—Cock—W. Latchford, Brandon. Hen—1 and 2 Latchford. Cockerel—McLean. Pullet—McLean.

S. C. Leghorns, White—Cock—1 J. R. Nunn, Wawanesa; 3 S. Biggs, Brandon. Hen—1 Nunn, 2 Biggs. Cockerel—1 Robt. Brown, Brandon; 2 Nunn, 3 Walker Bros., 4 McLean. Pullet—1 and 2 Brown, 3 McLean, 4 Nunn, Pen—Nunn.

S. C. Leghorns, Whlte, pen—1 C. E. Harris, Brandon; 2 Chambers.

S. C. Brown Leghorn—Cockerel—1 and 2 Chambers, 3 R. W. Moore, Brandon. Pullet—1 and 2 Chambers. Pen—Chambers.

Rose Comb Leghorn, White—Cock—1 and 2 Walker Bros. Hen—1 and 2 Walker Bros. Cockerel—1 and 2 Walker Bros. Pullet—1 and 2 Walker Bros.

R. C. Brown Leghorn—Cock—1 E. Wardrop, Hen—Wardrop. Cockerel—Wardrop. Pullet—Wardrop.

Any other variety—Cock—D. Hanna, Brandon. Hen—1 Hanna, 2 and 3 Ed. Hannay. Cockerel—Hanna. Pullet—Hanna.

Minoras—Cock—1 Chambers, 2 J. & G. Postlethwaite, Brandon; 3 Anderson, 4 C. L. Wright, Braudon. Hen—1 Postlethwaite, 2 Anderson, 3 and 4 Chambers. Cockerel—1 and 2 Chambers, 3 Anderson. Pullet—1 and 2 Chambers, 3 Anderson, 4 McLean. Pen—1 Chambers, 2 Anderson.

W. C. Polish Black—Henn—McLean. Pullet—2 McLean.

W. C. Pollish, White—Cock—1 Walker Bros., 2 Anderson. Hen—1 and 2 Walker Bros.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cock—1, 2 and 3 Chambers, 4 W. H. Garside, Brandon. Hen—1 and 2 J. E. Kimberley, Rounthwaite; 3 and 4 Chambers. Cockerel—1 Moore, 2 Harris, 3

derson. Cockerel—1 Walker Bros., 2 Anderson. Pullet—1 and 2 Walksr Bros.

Silver Laced Wyandotss—Cock—R. L. Kennedy, Brandon. Pen—Chambers.

White Wyandottes—Cock—1, 2 and 3 J. Knowlton, Brandon. Hen—1, 2 and 3 Knowlton. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3 Knowlton. Pullet—1, 2 and 3 Knowlton. Pen—1, 2 and 3 Knowlton.

Any other variety—Cock—1 Kahlor. Hen—Kahlor. Cockerel—1 and 2 Anderson. Pullet—1 and 2 Anderson.

Golden Pheasant—Cock—W. H. Garside. Hen—Garside. Cockerel—Garside. Pullet—Garside.

Pheasant, any other variety—Cock—1 and 2 Milne.

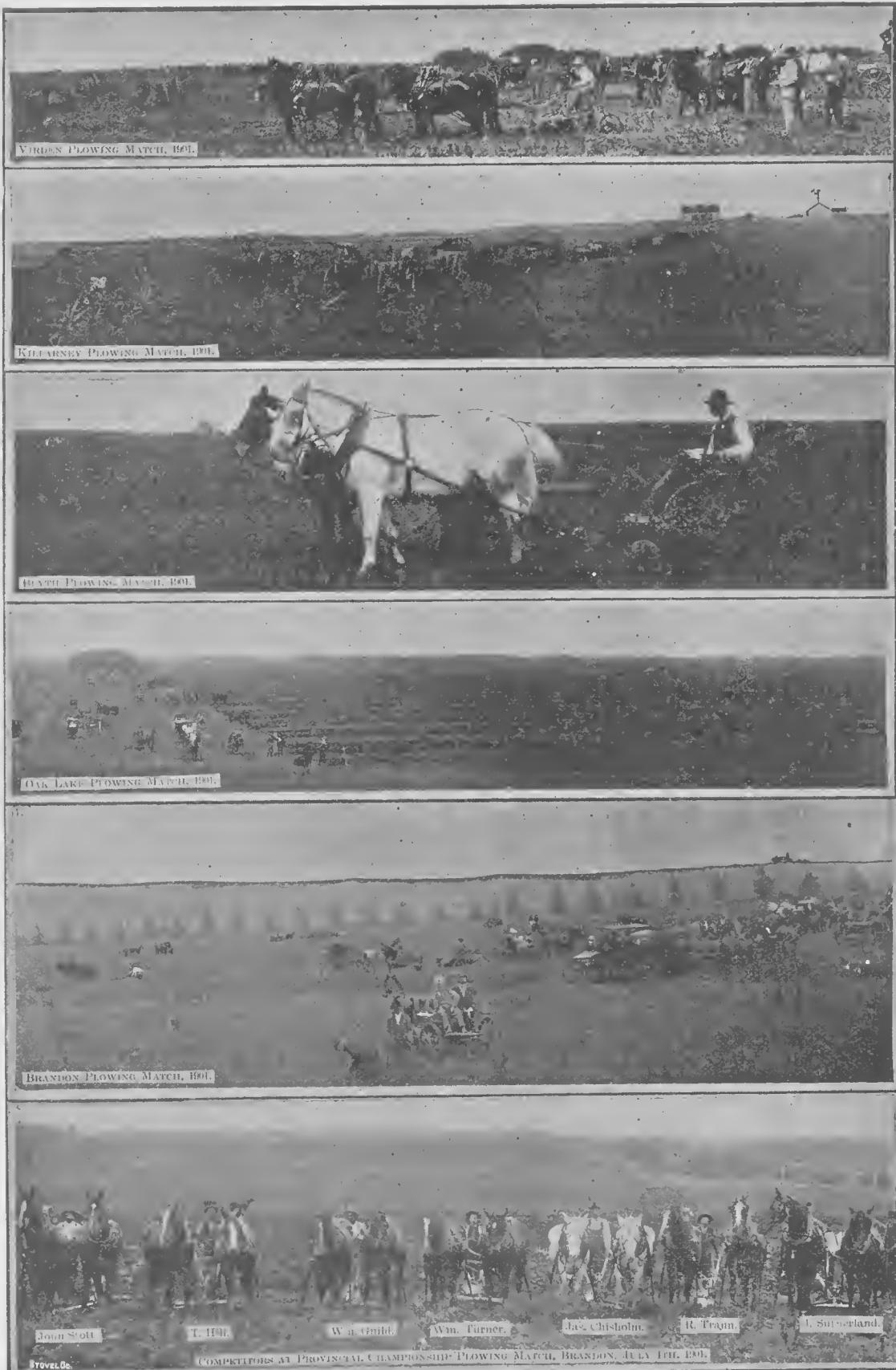
Hen—1 Milne, 2 and 3 Garsids, 4 Biggs. Cockerel—2 Garsids. Pullet—W. H. Garside.

Seabright Bantam—Cock—1, 2 and 4 Gar-side; 3 Wardrop. Hen—1, 2 and 4 Garside, 3 Wardrop. Cockerel—1 and 2 Garside. Pullet—1 and 2 Garside.

Any other variety Bantam—Cock—1 and 2 Milne, 3 McLean. Hen—1 and 2 Milne, 3 McLean. Cockerel—1 and 2 Milne. Pullet—1 and 2 Milne.

Fowls, any other variety—Hen—1 and 2 Garside. Cockerel—W. H. Garside. Pullet—Garside.

Turkeys—Bronze, old male—Brennen.



VIEWS TAKEN AT MANITOBA PLOWING MATCHES.

Chambers, 4 McLean. Pullet—1 Chambers, 2 Moore, 3 Mrs. Duncan, 4 McLean. Pen—1 Thos. W. Chadwick, Brandon; 2 and 3 Chambers.

White Plymouth Rocks—Cock—1 Peter Kahlor, Rapid City; 2 Nunn, 3 A. McPhail, Brandon; 4 Jefferson. Hen—1 Nunn, 2 Kahlor, 3 James Fenwick, Brandon; 4 McPhail. Cockerel—1 Jas. Elliott, Wawanesa; 2 Fenwick; 3 Hannay, 3 McPhail. Pullet—1 Fenwick, 2 Elliott, 3 and 4 Hanna. Pen—1 D. S. Sheriff, Brandon; 2 Fenwick.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Cock—2 Chambers. Hen—1 Chambers.

Red Caps—Cock—1 Anderson, 2 and 3 Walker Bros. Hen—1 and 2 Walker Bros., 3 An-

derson, 4 Garside. Hen—1 and 2 Garside. Cockerel—1 and 2 Garside. Pullet—1 and 2 Garside.

Buff Pekin Bantam—Cock—1 Anderson, 2 W. White, Brandon; 3 Jas. Brennen, Brandon. Hen—1 Anderson, 2 White, 3 Brennen.

Pekin Bantam, any other variety—Cock—1, 2 and 3 Garside. Hen—Garside. Cockerel—1 and 2 Garside. Pullet—1 Garside. Pen—Anderson.

B. B. Red Game Bantam—Cock—1 Garside, 2 Walker Bros., 3 Anderson. Hen—1 and 4 Garside, 2 and 3 Anderson. Cockerel—1 and 3 Anderson, 2 Wardrop. Pullet—1 Garside, 2 Wardrop.

Any other variety Game Bantam—Cock—1 Garsids, 2 Thos. G. Milns, Brandon; 3 Biggs.

GEESE AND DUCKS.

Toulouse, pair young—Walker Bros. Embden, pair old—1 Als. Foster, Chater; 2 Walker Bros. Pair young—1 and 2 Foster. Chlna, pair old—1 J. F. Roberts, Brandon. Pair young—1 C. H. Lepord, Brandon; 2 B. Johnston, Brandon.

Any other variety, pair young—1 and 3 M. F. Abey, 2 H. Brandman, Brandon. Pekin Ducks—Pair young—1 and 2 Anderson, 3 Walker Bros.

Rouen Ducks—Pair young—Jas. Brennen.

SPECIALS.

Challenge cup, best pen, any variety—1 H. C. Chadwick, St. James.

Best pair in American class—1 P. Kahler, Rapid City.  
Best pair Asiatic class—1 W. Anderson, Brandon.  
W. W. Reid's (Ayr, Ont.), for poultry—1 W. Anderson.  
W. W. Reid's, for ducks—1 James Brennen, Brandon.

## Pigeons, Rabbits, Etc.

Fantails, black—1 and 2 J. Oher, Brandon.  
Common white—1 Fred Holland, Brandon.  
Common, any other color—1 Holland, 2 Wm. Mutter, Brandon, 3 J. Oher.  
Rabbits, common, old—1 R. W. Hesson, Brandon; 2 Ober, Young—1 E. Way, Brandon; 2 F. Holland.  
Belgian Hares, young—1 H. McGregor, Brandon; 2 Hesson.  
Guinea Pigs, Abyssinian—J. F. Talhutt, Brandon. Common—Talhutt.

## Dairy Produce.

## BUTTER.

Three firkins, not less than 30 lbs., cream—1 Brandon Creamery, 2 Alex. Scott, Morris; 3 W. B. Gilroy, Copenhagen Creamery, Austin.

Two crocks or firkins, 30 lbs. farm dairy—1 M. F. Ahey, Brandon; 2 Mrs. J. B. Gibson, Alameda; 3 J. A. Mitchell, Aikenside.

Basket 1 lb. prints or rolls, 5 lbs. farm dairy—1 Mrs. J. C. Pope, Regina; 2 Mrs. Roth, Rogers, Elkhorn; 3 M. F. Ahey.

Butter for table, 5 lbs.—1 Mrs. Beresford Gronne, Brandon; 2 Mrs. J. Mitchell, 3 Mrs. R. Rodgers.

Grunder—1 Harry Kirkwood, Macdonald; 2 W. V. Edwards, Souris; 3 John Gorrell, Carberry.

Firkin, 20 lbs. separator made farm—1 J. Ralston, Rapid City; 2 Mrs. W. H. Alcock, Gladstone; 3 W. V. Edwards.

Twenty-pound tub or crock—1 Mrs. J. Poole, Kemnay; 2 Mrs. A. Campbell, Chater. Twenty-pound tub or crock, Alexandra—1 J. A. Mitchell, Aikenside; 2 W. V. Edwards.

Twenty-pound crock or tub dairy, Alpha or De Laval—1 Mrs. W. H. Alcock, 2 Geo. H. Roller, Roden.

Twenty-pound crock or tub, E. D. B.—1 W. V. Edwards.

Sweepstakes, best dairy—1 Ahey (diploma). Sweepstakes, best creamery—1 Brandon Creamery (diploma).

## CHEESE.

Factory cheese, colored—1 Benj. Dutton, Birtle; 2 J. H. Ross, St. Francois Xavier; 3 D. S. Clark, Killarney.

Factory cheese, white—1 W. J. Isampt, Rapid City; 2 D. L. Clarke, 3 J. H. Ross.

Home made cheese—1 Hampton, 2 Geo. Hindson, Rapid City; 3 Mrs. W. H. Alcock, Ilonley, granulated, 10 lbs., 1900—1 J. Gatley, Austin.

Honey extract, 10 lbs., 1901—1 Gatley.

Beeswax, 5 lbs.—Jos. Gatley.

## Grains and Roots.

## WHEAT.

Two bushels Red Fife—1 J. Ralston, Rapid City; 2 D. T. Wilson, Assumption.

Ten bushels Red Fife—1 G. E. Smith, Bellevue; 2 Arch. Kennedy, Forrest.

Two bushels Red Fife, E.D.B. only—1 Smith; 2 Francis J. Stott, Brandon.

Two bushels White Fife—1 John Stott, Brandon; 2 Ralston.

Five bushels White Fife—1 J. Stott.

Two bushels wheat, any other variety—1 J. M. Roddick, Brandon Hills.

## BARLEY.

Two bushels six-rowed—1 J. Ralston. Two bushels two-rowed—1 Wm. Dixon, Grenfell; 2 A. B. Potter.

## OATS.

Two bushels white—1 C. E. Longstaff, Brandon; 2 J. M. Roddick.

Two bushels Banner—1 Roddick, 2 Ralston.

Two bushels black—1 Dixon, 2 Ralston.

Two bushels peas, field variety—1 A. B. Potter, 2 Ralston.

One peck white beans—1 Langstaff, 2 Ralston.

Twelve cohs corn—Ralston.

One bushel flax seed—Ralston.

Collection grains and field seeds, ten varieties—1 Ralston, 2 Roddick.

Sheaf wheat grown 1901—1 Langstaff, 2 Ahay.

Sheaf oats, grown 1901—1 Langstaff, 2 T. Thomson, Roden.

Sheaf barley, grown 1901—1 Langstaff, 2 N. Reed, Brandon.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Bunch of pea vine, grown 1901—1 W. Harper, Brandon; 2 Langstaff.

Bunch green corn fodder, 1901—Harper.

Best ex. cured cultivated grass, 1901—1 E. Drury, Rapid City.

Half bushel timothy seed—J. Ralston.

Half bushel millet seed—J. Ralston.

Half bushel Hungarian—Ralston.

Half bushel bromegrass—Ralston.

Half bushel native grass—1 K. McIver, Virden; 2 Ralston.

One peck native hops—Ralston.

Six turnips, swedes—1 Langstaff, 2 Mansoff & Weeks, Brandon.

Six carrots, white—1 Harry Leachman, Wawanesa; 2 Mansoff & Weeks.

Six mangolds—1 Langstaff, 2 Mansoff & Weeks.

Potatoes, white variety, one peck—W. M. Harper, Brandon.

Potatoes, colored varieties, one peck—1 Mansoff & Weeks, 2 Mrs. A. D. Cameron, Brandon.

Potatoes, best collection early varieties—1 H. S. Patmore, Brandon.

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H. S. Paterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 1882.

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## Fruits.

Collection of fruits, six varieties—1 H. S. Patmore, 2 J. Bissell, Roland.

Fruits and vegetables—1 Mansoff & Weeks, 2 G. Noonan, Brandon.

Currants, black, one quart—1 Mrs. A. D. Cameron, Brandon; 2 R. W. Hesson.

Currants, white, one quart—1 Mrs. P. McKenzie, Brandon, 2 J. F. Clark.

Currants, red, one quart—Equal Miss Howard and Mrs. P. McKenzie; 2 J. & G. Postlethwaite.

Gooseberries, Houghton, one quart—1 J. Bissell, Roseland; 2 J. Tiffin, Brandon.

Gooseberries, larger varieties, one quart—1 T. Reid, 2 J. Bissell.

Raspberries, red, one plate—1 Mrs. A. D. Cameron; 2 Tiffin.

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Choice herd Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion & some very choice mares and fillies for sale. One imported yearling Bull and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

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January and March pigs of either sex of good quality. One sow in pig, due to farrow in August. Address

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## CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE BERKSHIRES YORKSHIRES

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

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Wolf Hounds  
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I have several very fine Russian Wolf Hounds which are individually great killers and away ahead of any other dog for killing prairie or timber wolves. All my stock is from the best imported dogs brought to America.

TOLSTI stands 33 inches high, very deep chest and very swift. At stud, fee \$20.00.

TORNIA stands 31½ inches high and a splendid tackler. At stud, \$10.00.

Have several very fine Puppies for sale.

Write me for particulars.

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SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR  
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From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

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Fox Terrier puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victor.

Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20.

All dogs eligible for registration.

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## Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

It was with some fear that the management of the exhibition looked forward to this year's fair. The crop of last year was a poor one and many would not have the money, therefore, to spend on fairs. However, as the excellent crop prospects continued to grow more and more rosy, so the hopes of the management rose, and so sanguine did they become of a successful show that a large sum of money was spent in needed improvements on the buildings and grounds that an earlier outlook would not warrant. Stockmen who have had to use the old cattle barns were agreeably surprised and delighted with the change made in them, for the raised centre passage way was removed and the stables arranged with the animals' heads against the wall, as in the new ones. The hog pens have been decidedly improved by the removal of the upper board of the outside division wall. The pens would be still further improved could the rest of the outside wall be opened up, so that more air could circulate through the pens on a hot day. The addition of the new wing to the dairy building has proved a good hit. It was built as a sort of experiment, but will have to be enlarged for another year, for it has proved so popular. Raising the eastern wing of the grand stand was a good move also, but the new stand should be painted. This, we presume, will be done now that the fair has proved successful.

The fair was opened by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McMillan. School children's day was a most successful one, even if the attendance was not quite so large as last year when Lord and Lady Minto were present. Farmers', citizens' and American days were record days and the total attendance and receipts are away ahead of past years. The total number of entries was about the same as last year, but the number of exhibitors was in excess of former years. The performances in front of the grand stand were of a very high order and the most carpenter critic could find nothing to fault. Lockhart's troupe of elephants were alone worth the price of admission. The races were excellent ones and taking it all round the past fair ranks with the most successful in the history of the exhibition.

## HORSES.

First in the prize list and foremost in excellence come the

## CLYDESDALES.

Competition was keen in almost every class, and for quality the exhibits were not approached by any of the other breeds. Evidently they are the favorite breed with the farmers. The judge in this class, as well as of all the heavy horses, was John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont., whose careful work elicited the approbation of the onlookers and gave general satisfaction, although in some cases he appeared to change his type, and was on this account hard to follow.

The first section, for stallions, four years or over, brought out a splendid lot of animals. Larger classes have been seen at the fair in the past, but it is doubtful if as high a standard of excellence has been reached before. Mr. Macmillan's Sir Christopher, a compact brown horse, and excellently fitted, was easily first. The second went to Jacob Shunk's horse, The General, a very good horse and well muscled, but not so well fitted as the first. Donald Ross, of Cypress River, took third with Prince Charles, a handsome dark brown horse of good conformation, perhaps a little low in the withers and deficient in action. Mr. Colquhoun's horse should also be noticed, an excellent animal, but a little out of bloom.

The three-year-old section contained only three colts, but all good ones. Dr. Swenerton's Rosemount first, a horse of great quality and in best of fix, in the eyes of some connoisseurs a little more substance below the knee would be an improvement, but taken all round, a grand horse and hard to beat. The second prize went to Macmillan's Prince Bonnybridge, a son of Prince Patrick, the winner at the World's Fair, a most excellent colt, possibly a little light headed, but leaving little to choose between first and second. The third colt, Prince Stanley, is a good, strong horse, but suffered for want of better fitting.

The two-year-olds were a good class, the first a splendid colt of good bone and action and a strong competitor for the cup. The others a good type, but hardly in show shape. The yearlings also were a good lot, seven being exhibited, and not a poor one among them. J. E. Smith took first with an excellent colt of a good Clyde type; Mr. Fraser second with a stylish colt of good quality, but a little slack in the middle.

The brood mares were well represented, the first prize went to a grand mare with good bone and plenty of feather, owned by John A. Turner, of Millarville, Alta. The second prize went to Lady Almondale, owned by J. B. Thomson, of Hamiota, also an excellent mare, but not quite so heavy as the

first, nor so well feathered. J. E. Smith took third with a rather undersized mare of good type.

Only two three-year-old fillies were shown, Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, winning first with a splendid mare, the second, Mr. Thompson's, was a stylish filly, but not of such a desirable type. The two-year-olds were one of the best classes of the day, with not a bad one in the lot. Messrs. Mutch again took first with a handsome filly, rather poor in condition, but with excellent shanks. Mr. Macmillan's Princess Natalie a good second, and J. E. Smith third.

Sections 13 and 14, for Manitoba bred stallions and mares, were well filled and showed what our local breeders can do, most of the animals shown being of good quality. Colquhoun & Beatty winning in the former and J. B. Thomson in the latter class. In competition for the cup offered by the Clydesdale Association for the best stallion, any age, Mr. Macmillan's Prince Bonnybridge was harred, having already won a cup at Brandon, and the honor went to Dr. Swenerton's Rosemount, a horse well worthy of it, and promising, like his sire, Young McQueen, to sweep many a show ring.

## SHIRES.

Few in number, but of very fair quality. Mr. McLaughlin won first in the aged class with a large heavy horse of good type. Mr. Belson's two-year-old roan is a well grown colt, rather thin, but an excellent type for the country, and should prove a good sire. F. J. Stott showed a mare and two of her

## STANDARD BREDS.

The aged class of stallions brought out a large entry, in which Sharper, in spite of his age, was first, showing good conformation, substance and action; Alaclava, a son of Wildmont, and much resembling his sire, second, and Mr. Stewart's horse third. Many were surprised that Bryson, the sire of Dalton McCarthy, was not in it, forgetting that conformation is the test in the show-ring and not fast time. A very handsome three-year-old stallion, sired by Bryson, showed fine action and was an easy winner in this class. Mr. Scott, of Atwell, won a first with a handsome brood mare and foal by Dalton McCarthy; second prize going to that well known dam, Fl-Fa, and her colt, the latter a peculiar looking youngster, which will never shine in the show-ring, but may prove a worthy successor to Nulla Bona on the race track. A yearling gelding of the same breeding shown by Wm. Armstrong, of Winnipeg, was an extra good one and very attractive.

## ROADSTERS.

Some good animals were shown in this class, but it was noticeable what a great variety in type there was, too many of the weedy kind without substance. Yuill Bros., of Portage la Prairie, showed a very good brood mare with fine style and action; second in this class went to John Wishart for a good big mare; and third to a small mare, but of fine quality, shown by J. H. Tait, Winnipeg.

## ROADSTERS.

Dermot again won first, a handsome chestnut of good conformation and plenty of substance, Hard Lines, an excellent sire, second, and Alfieri, of race-horse type, third.

A very handsome three-year-old colt of good conformation was shown by Mr. McKenzie, of Chicago, but the other exhibits were hardly up to the mark with the exception of Nora Howard, Mr. Mitchell's splendid mare and her promising foal by Davidson, a youngster that might be shown in any company.

## SADDLE HORSES.

Were numerous and of various styles and qualities, Mr. Husband's mount being probably the best trained to variety of gaits, but lacking in condition and style. First prize in the "over 15½ hands" class went to Mr. Harrison's mare, a very pretty bay with good manners, second to Mr. Haines' mount, a type of weight carrying hunter, and excellently schooled but with rather an ugly head, third to a substantial, well gaited horse owned by Mr. Ryan, of Winnipeg.

The other class for under 15½ hands was won by Thos. Scott, of Atwell, Mr. Ryan's Calico being second.

Some good pony teams were shown, Mr. Van Wort, of Emerson, winning first with a stylish moving pair of hays. W. R. Stewart, Macleod, showed a taking, well matched pair of whites, but could not compete, as they were over 14½ hands.

C. H. Charles, of Galt, judged the classes of light horses and his decisions gave general satisfaction and we were glad to notice



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progeny, good specimens of the breed and well fitted.

## DRAFT HORSES.

The brood mare class was well represented by D. G. Wilson's mare, an outstanding first of great quality. John Bonnar's mare is a little coarse, especially about the hocks.

Only one team suitable for dray purposes was shown, but it was a rattling good pair, very large, owned by John Stott, of Brandon. The next class, of teams suitable for farm purposes, was well contested, first prize going to D. Little, of Portage la Prairie, for a good team of bays, the nigh one an especially fine horse; second to a stylish pair of blacks in the best of fix, owned by Henry Boyle, of Thornhill; third to J. B. Thomson's pair, a brood mare and a three-year-old, which did not drive well together, but will likely do better another time.

## GENERAL PURPOSE.

These were rather a mixed lot, but among them some very good horses. Jas. Bray had a nice two-year-old, and John Stott a very sweet yearling filly. The teams were an extra good show and Mrs. Hannah Stott won first with a fine team of good travellers, second prize to a handsome pair of hays owned by Henry Boyle, of Thornhill; the third to Mr. Wilson's team, a little heavier than the former and not such good travellers.

## LIGHT HORSES.

The light horses on the whole were not up to the mark and compared with the shows of previous years were a disappointment to those who hope to see a steady improvement in the quality and quantity exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial. Not only were they wanting in numbers, but the quality of many of the exhibits was poor and showed great need for improvement.

Three good pairs were shown, Geo. Moffatt, of Souris, who won first with a healthy looking team, one of which also won a second prize in the single roadster class. A well matched pair of creams, owned by M. Kelly, of Winnipeg, were second, and third went to a rangy pair shown by T. Scott, of Atwell.

The single driver class was large, but several of the exhibits were not up to the standard that should be expected in the show ring, being deficient in style and action. First place was won by a handsome bright bay with good action, the property of W. H. Galbraith.

The carriage class brought out fair competition in the harness sections, but the others were not so well filled as they might be. John Stott showed a fine three-year-old mare of good type, winning first in her class, he also won in the two-year-old class with a sweet mare by Ryshawk.

Of the pairs in harness T. V. Stickle, of Carberry, was an easy winner with a stylish team of hays, the off gelding a particularly handsome horse, which also won first in the single carriage class, his mate being second. D. Fraser & Son's team of browns by Disturbance were disqualified as one of them was under the required height.

## HACKNEYS.

Were but poorly represented in point of numbers, three only being shown. R. I. M. Power, of Carberry, won first with False Hair, a good horse, but showing signs of a hard season; Mr. Shore's Jonas being in better fix, but deficient in action. Stewart Bros. & McLean, of Pipestone, have a promising three-year-old colt in Confident Squire, a topky brown horse of good type.

## THOROUGHBREDS.

Are never a numerous class at the fair and this year was no exception to the rule.

that on one occasion in which a single horse was exhibited, he awarded only a second prize, considering the animal unworthy of a first. His example might be followed more frequently with advantage to the breeding interests, but judges are generally unwilling to set back an exhibitor in the absence of competition.

## CATTLE.

Year by year the display of live stock has been steadily improving until now we have an exhibit of cattle that is an astonishment to those who look upon our fair province as capable of producing only No. 1 herd. The exhibit of Shorthorns was one of which we might well feel proud and especially so when such a capable judge as Professor Thos. Shaw, who judged the beef cattle, says so. His wide knowledge of the live stock interests is such that when he says a thing it is sure to be correct. In his response to a toast to the judges at the luncheon for the stockmen, he said of the exhibit of Short-horn cattle:—"Outside the Province of Ontario there is not a single state or province in America that can put up such a showing of Shorthorns as you have here. The day is coming when Manitoba will be as famous for her cattle as she now is for her wheat. The day is coming when you will raise more wheat on 60 per cent. of the land you now crop, with the other 40 per cent. devoted to stock raising." He said stock-raising was the basis of farm prosperity and Mr. McKellar, speaking later, called attention to the fact that the meat bill of a family is always larger than the flour one.

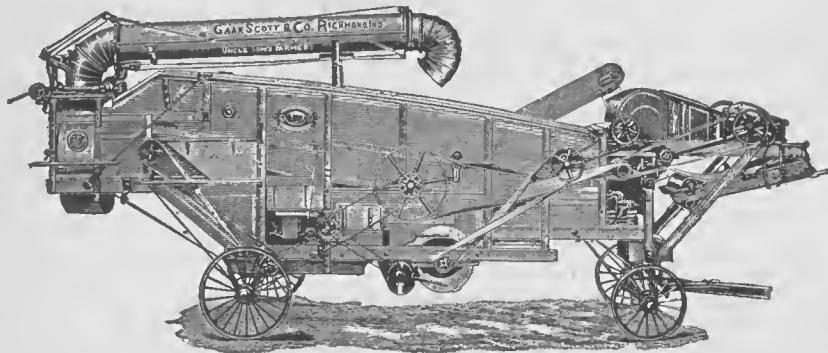
The cattle exhibit filled the barns to overflowing and quite a few animals had to be housed in the sheep barn. The Herefords were shown this year in fine bloom and Mr. Wallace deserves great credit for the way

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in which he brought out his stock. The Galloways were the best ever shown and the Polled Angus better than in previous years. It is with the latter somewhat as the judge of dairy cattle said about the condition in which some of the breeders were willing to show their stock. It is useless to try to bring a breed into popular favor unless it is shown in such a condition of flesh that will attract the attention and approval of visitors. The showing of dairy cattle was not so good as in former years. R. Reid, of Berlin, Ont., placed the awards in a most satisfactory way, but he thought breeders were making a most serious mistake in bringing their cattle out in such low condition.

## SHORTHORNS.

This, as has been intimated, was the banner class, Hon. Thos. Greenway having out a whole stableful of them and quite an overflow into another barn, as well as a long string of Ayrshires. In all he had out some 60 head. His showing was remarkable for the number and quality of the young stock it contained and the great bloom in which all were shown. Manager Yule certainly deserves great praise for bringing out the largest exhibit of cattle ever made by any one exhibitor in Canada, not to say anything about a large exhibit of both sheep and swine, and all in such fine bloom. A good many, however, thought that the palm of the day rather went to J. G. Barron, for the excellent quality of his stock, for the fine fettle they were in, and especially so for the stock of his own breeding. Several new men made excellent showings this year, while such old timers as Walter Lynch and F. W. Brown were missed from the ring. The judge had no easy path in working his way through the large rings set before him and found some of them most difficult to judge, owing to the high even quality of the animals. He spared no pains, however, to give every animal justice and was ready at all times to give his reason why any decision was made. Whenever he made explanations a crowd was soon listening to his remarks, showing how much a good talk on judging animals and their points would be appreciated by the stockmen.

There were five entries in the ring for four-year-old bulls. First place went to old Manitoba Chief, a massive bull ready for the butcher and shown by Benallack & Lafrance, Winnipeg. Second went to George Bruce, first last year in the three-year-old class in the Bands of Cockburn and now shown by Greenway. The general feeling around the ringside was that these two bulls should have been turned down, as they were fit only for beef and certainly were not breeding bulls. The remaining three were the ones that should have had the awards. Of these, Robbie O'Day, Graham's stock bull, was third. He was out in fine fettle. Fourth place went to Bennie Bros.' Knight of Lancaster and Castle's What-For-No was unplaced, though an excellent bull and doing well at the head of his herd, as his young stock testify.

The three-year-old section was a very strong ring of five-four imported bulls, all sold together at Jno. Isaac's sale, and one

home bred one, Barron's roan Topsman's Duke, first as a two-year-old last year. He was in better fit and bloom this year and was placed ahead of the imported lot. It was his well covered hock that won the day for him. Greenway's Jubilee was a close second. This bull shows well in the ring, is of great acme and depth and is well put together, but does not carry the wealth of flesh possessed by the roan. Barron's Nobleman was placed third, though it looked at one time as though he would be higher. He is not as highly fitted as he could be, but he will come on later. He has a frame with the flesh laid on deeply in the most valuable places. Sir Colin Campbell, R. McLennan's imported bull, was placed fourth. He was the best handler in the ring and a bull of great quality. From the ringside he was by many judged the first prize one, but he lacked a little in the depth of his covering of flesh. This left Lister's Prince Alpine, an excellent animal, unplaced.

In two-year-olds, though a very large entry was made, only three came in the ring, and these were soon placed, as Greenway's Sittyton Hero 7th, last year's sweepstakes bull, was easily first. He has been in the hands of J. G. Washington, Ninga, and has lost none of his massiveness and depth. He was recently purchased back by Greenway and will go to the Pan-American. He is a great bull. Second also went to the Greenway herd for a neat thick roan, Cumberland, just a month too old to show as a yearling. He is a capital handler and the judge was some time in deciding whether he should be put ahead of Judge 2nd, Barron's two-year-old son of the famous Judge. This bull has two good ends and had his middle been as good he would be a most valuable animal to own.

The yearling section made a strong ring of ten. It was not long until the judge pulled out a big sappy white, Lord Missie of Ninga, bred by W. S. Lister and shown by Wm. Ryan, Ninga, for first place. He is a solid white, a growthy, blokey fellow, full of quality and possessing most pleasing lines. He was much admired. Second went to another solid white, Captain Jack, a calf of Watts' breeding, and now owned by John Graham, Carberry. He is about perfect, a sappy, mossy-coated fellow, but much smaller than his rival. The judge hesitated quite a while over these two for first place and finally told the crowd that the reason he hesitated was that he thought Ryan's bull had not as strong a hock as his smaller rival. Another year he expected the smaller one would be the best bull. Third place went to a very stylish, even fleshed entry of Greenway's, Rihon's Choice. Verdict, a son of Judge and out of Village Flower and shown by C. C. Castle, Foxton, was drawn out for fourth place, but the award finally went to J. E. Smith's Golden Measure 2nd, best bull, any age, in the home bred class at Brandon.

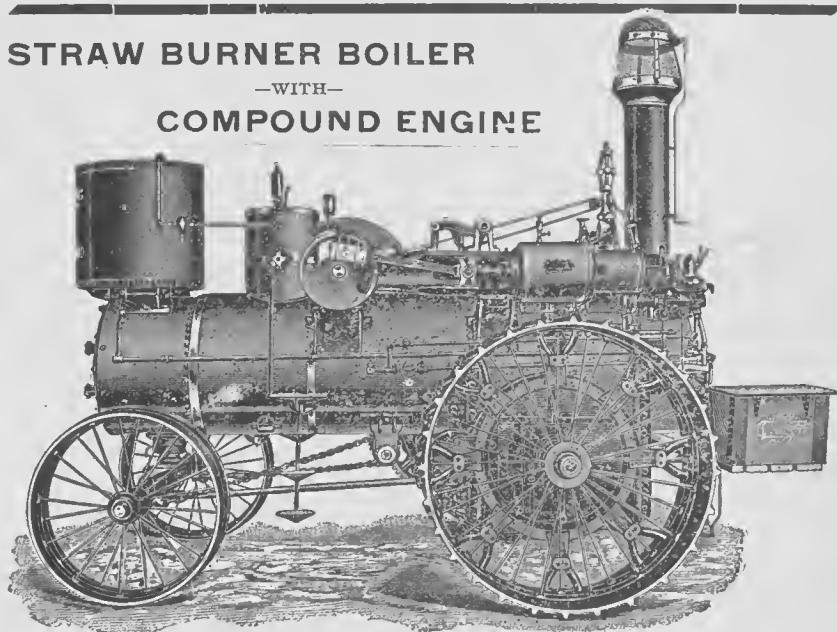
Only seven bull calves were shown in the ring out of a large entry, but they were all good ones. First choice was finally found in Greenway's Red Knight of Prairie Home, a son of Caithness and bred by Purvis Thompson, Pilot Mound, though not raised by him. This calf is a well built fellow and deserving of the place. His rival was Bray's Masterpiece 2nd, a dark roan, of length, depth and quality that speaks well for his owner's judgment in selecting Masterpiece to place at the head of his herd. The calf was a little thin, but he will find a higher place another year. Third prize was found in a tightly made entry of J. E. Smith's, Golden Measure 3rd. He is a well and even fleshed little fellow, but not as much of him as we would like to see. Buffalo Bill, a big sappy roan, full of quality, shown by Greenway, was placed fourth. This youngster is just a trifle plain on the hock, which no doubt set him back, as the judge laid great stress on a heavy covering of flesh over the joint and

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along the back. He will be better another year. Castle had two excellent calves in this ring of good style, but just a little thin for the good company they were in. A roan entry of Lister's by Prince Alpine, out of Rosabell 3rd, is worthy of mention as a promising calf.

Only four calves of the calendar year were out. A large entry was made, but evidently the company was too warm for some of them. Here a white son of Judge went to first place, with Masterpiece 3rd, another excellent lengthy roan of Bray's, second. Third also went to the Greenway herd for son of Sittyton Hero 7th, while Prince of India, in the hands of Thos. Speers, was awarded fourth place.

The first prize winners lined up for sweepstakes, and though some favored Barron's Topsman's Duke, he was not good enough to go ahead of Greenway's last year's champion, Sittyton Hero 7th, and to him went the coveted honor a second time.

In the female sections the rings were large ones throughout and the judge had most difficult work in selecting his animals. In the aged section this was particularly so. First award finally went to Barron's Jenny Lind 4th, an imported cow of great style, high even fleshing qualities, and what is better still, though unknown to the judge, a regular breeder. She was also good enough to win sweepstakes later. In this class it was evident that excessive fat was turned down by the judge. Barron had third for Louisa, a cow of his own breeding, she being by the famous Topsman. Second went to Greenway's Freda, a cow of grand scale, while Lister was fourth with Kosashela.

Three-year-olds made a small class, but one full of quality, with Greenway in the lead for the first two places with Crimson Cloud and Ninga Juhilee Queen. Both of these cows have developed nicely. Lister's Claret Jug, a twin, got third. She is a capital animal, full of true Shorthorn type and well fleshed. Two-year-olds made a nice entry, with Greenway a winner in first and third places, with Barron second and fourth. In yearlings, though Barron showed a strong strig, Greenway was too much for him and secured the first three awards for capital animals, Smith getting fourth. In heifer calves Greenway was again the winner of first and third places, with animals of his own breeding. Andrew Graham got a fourth for Lily Grey 2nd, a fine heifer, but in too hot company this year of scarce feed. In the younger calf class Greenway had the two firsts with well fitted entries, with Rose and Matchless of Prairie Home. Graham's Red Rose made a good third, with one of Smith's Golden Lovely calves fourth.

In the group contests there were some most interesting work, large rings being shown and the judge had his work more than cut out for him. In these contests the chief winners were Barron and Greenway. In the contest for three animals, the get of one bull bred in the west, Barron had first and fourth places because of his uniformity of type. In the open herd for bull and four females, Greenway won the first, third and fourth places, Barron second. In the section for home bred herd Barron had 1st and 2nd, also the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association's special for best bull and best female, any age.

The C. P. R. specials were well filled and prizes well distributed. A year ago had the herd prize and best bull, while Lister had the best female.

## HEREFORDS.

This breed made a very respectable turnout. John Wallace, Cartwright, is forging well ahead, having a good old style cattle man in charge. His yearling bull, Buller, is good enough to go to the Pan-American, and as the prize list shows, had a large share of the honors. His cattle are of the

growthy, good conditioned sort and a credit to him. J. E. Marples has a grand cow that led in a strong class and some of his young things are very good. J. A. Chapman had a smaller exhibit than the others and his bull has not grown as he should have done. He had two choice females. D. A. Purdy had a grand breed looking cow, but she is deficient behind as a show cow.

## POLLED ANGUS.

There was an average turnout of this breed, the females all through being better than the males. A. Cumming, Lone Tree, C. W. Speers, Griswold, John Traquair, Welwyn, F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, and Hon. W. Cinnard, Austin, each got a very fair distribution of the honors. Collyer's cow, Traquair's three-year-old and Speers' one and two-year-old heifers, were all very nice specimens. Traquair beat Speers on a herd of five, but Speers has first on four, the get of one hull. Competition was very keen all through.

## GALLOWAYS.

This was the best show of the breed ever seen in the west. Mr. Martin is tireless in winning everything in sight and this year invited D. McCrae, of Guelph, to come up and have a tussle with him. It was a great advertisement for the breed. Each had an imported bull and all the way down the list it was an even pull and took a lot of close judging. In cases where there were only two prizes and three competitors the judge very properly asked that a third ticket should be given, so near was the contest in several cases. Only one poor animal came out of the ground and that because the demand from the west has been so great that everything saleable in the shape of bulls has been called for. This competition has done a good deal to demonstrate what in good hands the breed can show, and there was little or no fitting, most of the cattle having come direct from the pasture. One more point is well worth noting. There were five more entries here than at the great Scottish National Show at Luverness.

Both herds were headed by imported bulls. The McCrae bull is strong in the best Galloway points, of great length and constitution, and besides first place in his class, was awarded the championship. Martin's two-year-old McKenzie of Lochenkit was selected by one of the best judges in Scotland and well worthy of his high place here. It was in the cow class that the thick of the fight took place. All the way down it was a neck and neck race, first one breeder, then the other getting the advantage, and experts watched narrowly the awards of the judge.

In the aged cow class Martin had three remains of his own breeding, taking first with Black Beauty 3rd, a sappy breed looking cow with grand Galloway head, and strong quality. His unplaced Dorothy 2nd had an even better head. McCrae's Semiramis slipped in second, Martin's Lady Derby third. In three-year-olds McCrae put up a very choice heifer in the pink of condition. In two-year-olds Martin had first and second and the female championship to Ethel of Wavertree, by Speculator, one of the best bulls on the other side. In the yearling heifers we saw at a glance that the heifer that beat Martin's youngest would be a daisy. After long pondering the judge gave the first place to the McCrae heifer. This led to a protest from some outsiders, who favored the youngest of the Martin pair, and the judge, with his usual candor, promised to explain his award at the close, which he did. For the herd prize McCrae put up four first prize animals, but Martin got the award, which we think a sound one. At the close the judge went over the points of each of the rival yearling heifers. The Martin one has a beautiful head, as most of the Martin herd have, and several other good points which

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In the opinion of the judge was more than set off by the extra length and squareness of back of the older beast. This did not satisfy everyone, but we think his defence pretty strong. On the herd prize the judge pointed out that the same animals were not put up by Martin, two very strong ones being put up that on a summation of points gave Martin a balance in his favor. The idea that first place individually justifies their getting a first place collectively is a fallacious one. If it is the same animals on each side that is right, but where there is very little to choose on all through one strong animal on the weak side may and in this case rightly did turn the scale. The judge's readiness to explain his awards when adverse to the general opinion makes him a favorite here and is of great profit to the lookers on. One point more on this count. Some months ago Martin sold the pick of his young bull herd. This bull was placed here below the cull of the same lot. The difference was made by the new owner's management and we trust he may profit by the lesson. In another breed the strongest animal of a very strong class was selected when a calf by a man who has never before been at the Industrial, and handled so skillfully as to come out on top of one of the very best strings of bulls ever seen here. See?

An interesting feature of the Galloway exhibit was the collection of robes made of pure and grade hides, and dressed by Carters & Co., Brandon.

#### FAT CATTLE.

This was a less numerous exhibit than in any recent year. Benallack & Lafraire had it all to themselves. A big show Shorthorn cow was piled up with feathered fat, and a Hereford much the same way. Show cattle don't kill well in the butcher's hands. A blue-grey steer, not of the Cruickshanks type of build, and not very fat, got first, and will kill well. A much fatter white was put below him, and rightly so, he is not a first-rate killer either.

#### DAIRY CATTLE.

The showing all through was pretty much in the hands of the old stagers, Steele Bros. with their Ayrshires being the most conspicuous absentees. In Holstein the blood of Daisy Teake's Queen was, as usual, at the head of the procession, and Mr. Gieulie has good reason to be proud of having introduced the dam of so many first-rate dairy cattle. The beautiful herd of Ayrshires from Crystal City was one of the special attractions of the dairy barn and we are glad to be able to report that they will represent us at Minnesota State fair. In Jerseys W. V. Edwards had it all his own way, his grand little cow, Yankee Rosebud, is one of the crack cows of the province. The Munroe Creamery Co. sent in its usual exhibit of capital dairy cows and just missed heading the Holstein list, their bull being beaten by his bigger brother from Middlechurch.

#### SHEEP.

The number of sheep exhibited does not increase, but the quality, especially of the Shropshires, Oxford Downs and Leicesters, was very satisfactory. Jas. Murray, Lyleton, a good man, was absent, but Corbett, Wood and Greenway put up a good showing of capital sheep.

#### SWINE.

In the swine department R. MacKenzie tried to put in an appearance, but there was a very excellent showing in all the leading breeds. Tamworths are forging ahead, and have taken firm hold in the estimation of many good breeders.

#### POULTRY.

The display of poultry was in excess of last year, the exhibit occupying the old dog building besides the original poultry house, and there being some 120 more coops in the additional building. These were used for turkeys, geese and ducks, the display of incubators, brooders, bone-cutters and poultry supplies was also placed here. This arrangement certainly was a good one, for it relieved the pressure on the old house, and made a better display of the several classes possible without crowding like last year.

In the poultry classes the lead this year was certainly taken by the Leghorns and Wyandottes, the old favorites, the Plymouth Rocks not showing up in such large numbers as in previous years. The Brown Leghorns were a fine lot, not a poor one being shown. Mr. Williams winning nearly all the prizes with a grand string, also the bronze medal for second best exhibit. The White Leghorns made a large and good showing, the bulk of the prizes going to Geo. Wood, Winnipeg. There was also a good exhibit of Buff Leghorns. In the Wyandottes the Goldens made far the best show, they being all good and fit to win. The Silvers were but medium in quality, and did not show the marked improvement made by the Goldens. Whits, Buffs and Blacks were also good classes.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks were not shown as largely as usual, we suppose on account of the lateness of the show, and the birds mostly being in moult. But the banner pen of the show was represented here by the pen of Barred Rocks shown by H. A. Chadwick, winning the silver cup for the best pen, any variety, in the show. Whits and Buffs were small classes, but high quality. The Asiatic varieties, Brahmas, Langshans and Cochins made good entries and were of high quality. Games and Game Bantams were excellent and out in

full force. Houdans made a fair show and were in excellent shape. Other breeds such as Spanish, Andalusians, Anconas, etc., were also shown. There was also a good show of pigeons and rabbits. In the other buildings the turkeys, ducks and geese were displayed in large numbers and made a magnificent showing. The first prize Toulouse goslings being especially fine. There was also a fine exhibit of Cyphers' incubators and brooders, the chicks hatching in large numbers during the week, proving a great attraction. Bone cutters, wire-netting, grit, etc., were also displayed.

Mr. Sharp Butterfield, of London, Ont., placed the awards and gave general satisfaction to all.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The exhibits of dairy products was not quite so large as in other years, but the quality was high throughout, showing that good influences must be at work. Reference to the scores, which are given after each name in the prize list, will show that high points have been obtained. We are inclined to think the judge scored a little on the high side. The judge this year was Prof. J. W. Hart, Principal of the Kingston Dairy School. He was pleased with the exhibit and the fair generally. He found the scores in the butter came very close together and though the exhibit was not large, yet the contest was often close. In creamery butter Alex. Scott, Morris, won the award for best general exhibit by a very small margin. His average was 93 points, with the Brandon creamery 93 1-3. The quality of the creamery exhibit was remarkably uniform and difficult for the judge to decide. In some cases the flavor was not quite what it should be. While the entry was not large the judge expressed his opinion that there was nothing to prevent the bulk of Manitoba butter taking a high place in the British market, provided proper transportation is given it. He spoke highly of the attractive way in which all the creamery butter was put up, as the appearance of a package adds much to its saleable value when placed on the market. Creamery prints were a very fine lot. The first prize lot, that of Mr. Scott, being particularly attractive and neat in appearance.

The dairy prints did not show the same uniformity in flavor, color and salting that was so noticeable in the creamery prints. Some lots were rather highly salted, a more serious fault in prints than in large packages. Many exhibitors lost a few points by not observing the rule of the prize list, which said that the color of June butter would be taken as the standard. In the tubs of farm dairy, as was to be expected, the quality was not so uniform nor so fine as in the creamery boxes. In a few cases the tins showed that several churning had been put in the tub. Whatever the size of the package it should be filled. Several exhibitors lost points because say only 20 pounds were put in a 30 lb. tub, where the prize only called for 20 lbs. Such tubs were not finished properly.

In the cheese sections, while the entry was not large, the quality was very high. The judges said that could the first prize cheese be shown in Ontario it would be a revelation to the makers there as to what Manitoba can do. He saw no reason why Manitoba should not become famous for her cheese as well as her No. 1 hard. It is worthy of note that the sweepstakes for dairy butter and best exhibit of dairy butter was won by a young girl of 17, Miss Gertrude Scott, but she comes of good stock, for her mother, Mrs. Nat. Scott, of Meadow Lea, entered the butter-making contest and made a good record too. A new departure was made in the dairy building this year, which was appreciated by visitors, the names of the prize winners in each section were put upon printed cards so that all could see them. This is an improvement on leaving it for everyone to try to read the names on the prize cards, which are just out of reach. All butter and cheese was scored and the cards placed on each exhibit.

#### BUTTER-MAKING COMPETITION.

The exhibition board did a wise thing when they took up the suggestion of the Dairy Association to have a butter making competition. Nothing around the dairy building proved such a drawing card. To accommodate this test a new wing was built to the building, with raised seats to seat spectators, but the building proved altogether too small for the crowd that wanted to see the contest, the aisle was packed and so were the windows. In all 15 entries were made and 10 contestants took their place on the floor. This was really more than could be accommodated at once, so they were divided into two lots, five making a batch of butter Wednesday forenoon and Thursday afternoon and the other lot Wednesday afternoon and Thursday forenoon.

The cream ready ripened and at the proper temperature was supplied to each one at the rate of 40 lbs. for each churning. It tested 24 per cent. of butter fat and the proper temperature for churning was 54 deg. The contestants were allowed to do as they pleased with the cream. The churns, butter workers, printers and ladies were supplied them already soaked and ready for work. The mistakes made would be most interesting reading had we space to give to them. Some of the contestants thought they would be judged only on the quality of the butter turned out and therefore took their time and were, if anything, not particular to do everything the very best way they knew how. On the contrary, they were judged for every step in the process from the time the cream was given them.

So successful has the competition been that it is hoped that the classes will be extended so that more can take part. The test should go on for four days in the week

instead of only two and more than two batches of butter could be made in a day. C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, was in charge, assisted by Fred Lutley, and explained all that was being done. The following is a list of the contestants, arranged in order of merit:

1. J. E. Munroe, St. James, 88 1/2 Miss E. McNevin, Winnipeg, 88; 3 Mrs. A. Baxter, Sutherland, 87 1/2; 4 W. V. Edwards, Souris, 86; Henry Kirkwood, Macdonald, 85 1/2; Mrs. White, Springfield, 85; Mrs. Nat Scott, Meadow Lea, 84; Jno. Kitson, Macdonald, 83 1/2; Mrs. Alcock, Gladstone, 83; Mrs. Jno. Taylor, Jr., Headingley, 81 1/2.

As an indication of the points by which the respective contestants were judged, we give the score card of the first prize winner, J. E. Munroe:

	Perfec- tion.	1st Trial.	2nd Trial.
Preparation of utensils . . . . .	5	5	5
Straining and coloring of cream . . . . .	5	4 1/2	5
Granular butter . . . . .	5	3 1/2	4
Washing and saffiting . . . . .	5	5	4 1/2
Working butter . . . . .	5	4	3 1/2
Neatness and cleanliness, person and work . . . . .	20	19	19
Quality of butter . . . . .	25	22	21 1/2
Cleaning utensils . . . . .	5	5	5
Exhaustiveness of churning . . . . .	10	5 1/2	9
Time . . . . .	15	14	12 1/2
	100	87 1/2	89
Average score . . . . .			88 1/2

The shortest time taken by any contestant was 1 hour 24 minutes, the longest 2 hours 21 minutes. The condition as to time does not seem to have been noticed by some of the competitors, as they were less careful on this point than they might have been.

#### MAIN BUILDING.

The display by tradesmen in the main building was similar in many ways to last year. Gold, silver and bronze medals were offered for the best arranged, most attractive and novel display. This year the gold medal was awarded to Hammond & Co. for their exhibit of furs. It was a most artistic one and contained over \$30,000 worth of goods. Second place was given to Christie, Brown & Co. for their exhibit of biscuits, and third to the rubber exhibit of the Canadian Rubber Co.

The display of ladies' work was, as usual, large and fine. The maps and work of the school children was of a superior order. The art work was good and the collections of photos fine.

#### HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

This building was well filled this year and in that respect was a great improvement upon past years. A fountain in the centre with gold fish in the water around it made a pleasing innovation. The showing of fruits, etc., was fine. Worthy of notice is the collection of wild flowers made by Mr. Kitson, Macdonald, containing 82 varieties. It was well worthy of first prize.

#### DAIRY MACHINERY.

As usual the manufacturers of dairy appliances made a most attractive exhibit in the dairy building. This year three firms occupied the centre space of the building and each stall was most tastefully decorated and exhibits well set up.

#### MIKADO CREAM SEPARATOR.

The Manitoba Cream Separator Co. had a nice exhibit of their Mikado separators, made by the Butter Extractor Co., of Newark, N.J. One of the most important improvements in these machines is the new friction clutch now put on. It is so simple that it prevents any slipping, yet is always sure to act. Various sizes of the separator were shown.

#### NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR.

Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, had a stall tastefully decorated in black and gold, in which he displayed several sizes of the National cream separator, made by the Raymond Manufacturing Co., of Guelph, Ont., famous for the old Raymond sewing machines. So great has been the demand for these machines that a factory 75x250 ft. and five stories high has been built in which to manufacture them. On the table in his stall Mr. Merrick, who is general agent for Manitoba and N.W.T., displayed the various parts of the machine in the rough. As a novel advertising idea he had a Jersey cow, covered with a blanket, bearing the name of the separator, parade the grounds.

#### R. A. LISTER & CO.

This enterprising firm had, as usual, a fine exhibit of the famous Alexandra separator on exhibition. The sizes shown varied in capacity from 160 to 750 lbs. per hour, and for hand and power use. A convenient little boiler and engine for use in dairies was shown and attracted considerable attention. This firm also supplied a feed cooker, used to furnish the hot water needed in the butter making competition.

#### U. S. SEPARATOR.

The Scott Dairy Goods Co. showed a complete line of the U. S. separator, made by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., of Bellows Falls, Vt. The sizes shown varied in capacity from 175 lbs. to 600 lbs. capacity per hour. Other dairy supplies were also shown as well as their Champion milk cooler and aerator.

## Interesting Information About Cancer

Our new book, entitled "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," contains valuable information about the new painless method of treating cancer and tumor. Sent by STOTT & JURY, Bowmantown, Ont., to any address on receipt of 2 stamps.

#### LE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

The largest stand in the building was occupied by the De Laval Separator Co., with a full line of their famous cream separators for use on the farm. Though a comparatively new firm in Manitoba, yet the separators are well known, they having been in the hands of western farmers for years. During the progress of the fair their exhibit was visited by hundreds of farmers and users of the Alpha De Laval and the encouraging words of approval which they had given, made the exhibitors feel that they had indeed a good machine. Their exhibit had many visitors and it is pleasing to note that the attention of the exclusively wheat growing farmer is turning to mixed farming, and of course to the farm separator.

#### THE MELOTE.

Under their own canvas adjoining the dairy building the Melotte Cream Separator Co. showed a full line of their Melotte separators and the Favorite churn, a gasoline engine in working order attracted a good deal of attention.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA BUILDING.

This beautiful building was, as usual, devoted to agricultural produce. Owing to the hard times of last year the grain exhibit was smaller than for years. The wheat of G. C. Smith, Boissevain, was very choice and there was a fair turn out in the competition for the Imperial Bank prize. White Fife was also good, but oats and barley were only a nominal exhibit. Of this year's grain the show was very poor. Cultivated grasses were a mean lot, mostly wild grasses, in fact. One very good lot of wild grasses was shown, the rest only middling.

In one corner of the building the Dominion Forestry Department had the exhibit they had at Brandon. This is a most instructive exhibit to anyone taking the time to look into it, and N. M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, and A. P. Stevenson, who had charge of it, never wearied in pointing out the valuable features of the exhibit. Samples grown in Manitoba of all the well known trees were shown in the log, with a card attached giving the age and size of the tree. The Manitoba maple is represented by a log 7 1/2 inches in diameter, cut from a tree planted as a small seedling 11 years ago. A sample of the Russian poplar has gone better than that, attaining a diameter of 9 1/2 inches in 9 years, while the Dakota cottonwood in 11 years attained a diameter of 6 inches and a height of 30 feet. In pots were plants of different ages of several kinds of trees, giving a very practical lesson of how quickly the trees grow.

#### CEMENT CONCRETE.

The Manitoba Union Mining Co., Ltd., had an attractive exhibit which should be of great value to the farmers of the Northwest. It consisted of sections of concrete walls built with their X. L. C. R. cement, which is manufactured at Arnold and is being used extensively in the construction of walls for barns, stables and dwellings. The exterior was finished with the same material and marked off in imitation of Ashlar block stone and has a very agreeable tone and texture. This company also exhibited their hard wall plaster, showing three sides of a building plastered with the material, which is manufactured by them at Gypsumville, Lake Manitoba, and is destined to supersede the present method of lime plastering. It makes a lasting and perfect wall which will not crack and crumble like the lime plastering. The finishing coat can be put on almost immediately after the first, by which means a whole house can be finished without the usual waiting of two or three days for the lime mortar to dry. The plaster is put up in bags ready for application, the half being mixed with it at the works, which does away with a large amount of labor in the present system of running off lime and mixing for lime plastering. This plaster is being used very extensively on most of the public buildings and all the best residential houses in the city of Winnipeg and throughout the province.

#### PRIZE LIST.

##### Heavy Horses.

Judge—John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

##### CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1 J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; 2 Jacob Shunk, Carman; 3 D. Ross, Cypress River.

Stallion, 3 years—1 W. Swerton, Carberry; 2 A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden; 3 Macmillan.

Stallion, 3 years—1 Macmillan, 2 J. A. Turner, Millarville; 3 J. B. Thomson, Hamiota. Stallion, yearling—1 J. E. Smith, Brandon; 2 D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 3 Thomson, Brood mare, with foal by side—1 Turner, 2 Thomson, 3 Smith. Brood mare and two of her progeny, 3 years and under—1 Thomson, 2 Smith. Three-year-old filly—1 Mutch, 2 Thomson. Two-year-old filly—1 and 3 Mutch, 2 J. McKenzie, Burnside. Yearling filly—1 Mutch, 2 Macmillan, 3 Smith. Foal—1 Turner, 2 Smith. Mare, any age, diploma—1 Turner. Stallion and 3 of his get, foaled in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 D. Ross. Stallion, 1 year and over, foaled in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Colquhoun & Beatty, Brandon; 2 Thomson. Mare, 1 year or over, foaled in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Thomson, 2 Smith. Stallion, any age—1 Swenertou.

## SQUIRES.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1 J. McLaughlin. Stallion, 2 years—1 W. H. Nelson. Brood mare and two of her progeny, 3 years and under—1 F. J. Stott, Brandon. Three-year-old filly—1 F. J. Stott. Yearling filly—1 John Stott. Mare, any age—1 F. J. Stott. Stallion, any age, Clydesdale or Shire, special by H. B. Association—1 Swenertou. Brood mare, any age, Clydesdale or Shire, special by H. B. Association—1 Mutch.

## DRAFT HORSES.

Brood mare, with foal by side—1 D. T. Wilson, Assesippi; 2 John Bonnar, Forrest. Brood mare and 2 of her progeny, 3 years and under—1 Wilson. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 Wilson, 2 A. Lawson, Thornhill. Yearling, gelding or filly—1 and 2 Wilson. Foal—1 Bonnar, 2 Wilson. Team, geldings or mares, suitable for dray purposes—1 John Stott. Team, geldings or mares, suitable for farm purposes—1 D. Little, 2 H. Boyle, Thornhill. 3 J. B. Thomson. Mare, any age, diploma—1 Wilson.

## GENERAL PURPOSE.

Brood mare, with foal by side—1 Wilson, 2 D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 3 Boyle. Brood mare and 2 of her progeny, 3 years and under—1 Fraser. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 W. A. Stewart, Millbrook, Man. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 Jas. Bray, Longburn; 2 R. Gleunie, Longburn. Yearling, gelding or filly—1 J. Stott, 2 and 3 D. W. Baile. Foal—1 Fraser, 2 Wilson, 3 Boyle. Team, geldings or mares, in harness to wagon—1 Mrs. H. Stott, Braudon, 2 Boyle, 3 Wilson. Mare or gelding, any age, diploma—1 Mrs. H. Stott, Brandon. Brood mare, with foal by side, special by H. B. Association—1 Wilson.

## Light Horses.

Judge—D. H. Charles, Galt, Ont.

## STANDARD BREED.

Stallion, four years or over—1 J. M. Benson, Winnipeg; 2 J. W. Knittel, Boissevain; 3 W. R. Stewart, Macleod. Stallion, 3 years—1 McLaren Bros., Winnipeg. Brood mare, with foal by side—1 T. Scott, Atwell; 2 Sheriff Inkster, Kildonan. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 W. Armstrong, Winnipeg. Yearling gelding or filly—1 Armstrong. Foal—1 T. Scott, 2 Inkster. Stallion and three of his get, to be foaled in Man., N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Armstrong, 2 Benson. Stallion, any age, special by the H.B. Association of Manitoba—1 T. Scott.

## ROADSTERS.

Brood mare, foal by side—1 Yuill Bros., Portage; 2 John Wishart, Portage; 3 J. Tait, Winnipeg.

Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 R. I. M. Power, 2 W. R. Stewart, Macleod, Alta.; 3 W. Boyle. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 T. Scott, 2 J. Holland, St. Boniface; 3 I. Blanchard, Miami.

Yearling gelding or filly—1 Power. Foal—1 Wishart, 2 Yuill Bros., 3 Tait. Pair geldings in harness—1 G. Moffatt, Souris; 2 Kelly Bros., Winnipeg; 3 T. Scott. Single gelding or mare in harness—1 W. H. Galbraith; 2 G. Moffatt, 3 Macmillan.

## CARRIAGE AND COACH.

Stallion, 4 years or over, 11 hands or over—1 A. Colquhoun, Brandon; 2 G. Moffatt. Stallion, 3 years—2 J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point.

Stallion, yearling—2 I. Blauchard. Brood mare with foal by side—2 D. Fraser & Sons.

Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 J. Stott, 2 John Wishart, 3 J. T. Thomas, Portage. Pair of matched geldings or mares, in harness, 16 hands or over—1 T. D. Stickler, Carberry; 2 J. Thomas, 3 O. W. Bailey, High Bluff.

Gelding or mare in harness, 16 hands or over—1 and 2 Stickler, 3 Wm. Lee. Stallion, any age, special by the H. B. Association of Manitoba—1 A. Colquhoun.

## SADDLE HORSES.

Stallion, registered, 4 years and over—1 C. Tudge, Wapella. Gelding or filly, 3 years old—2 D. Fraser & Sons.

Gelding or mare, over 15-2 hands, to be shown under saddle—1 E.S. Harrison, Winnipe.

peg; 2 N. J. Haines, Brandou; 3 Ryan & Fares, Winnipeg.

Gelding or mare, under 15-2 hands, to be shown under saddle—1 T. Scott, 2 J. Bray, 3 R. J. Wright, Winnipeg.

Pair in harness, 12 to 14½ hands—1 W. J. Van Whurt, Emerson; 2 W. R. Stewart, MacLeod.

Pony in harness, 12 to 14½ hands—1 W. S. Puxley, Winnipeg; 2 G. Kelly.

## PONIES.

Saddle pony, 12 to 14½ hands—1 F. H. Hole, Minnedosa; 2 W. Thomson.

Pair ponies in harness, under 12 hands—1 O. W. Bailey, 2 C. Woodley, Winnipeg.

Pony in harness, under 12 hands—1 Woodley.

## HACKNEYS.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1 R. I. M. Power, 2 R. H. Shore, Maitou.

Stallion, 3 years—1 Stewart & McLean, Pipestone.

Stallion, any age, special by the H. B. Association of Manitoba—1 Stewart & McLean.

## THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1 F. J. Thompson, son, Macgregor; 2 Power, 3 P. T. Combs.

Stallion, 3 years—1 J. McKeuzie, Chicago; 2 T. S. Hiett, Wlhuipeg.

Stallion, 2 years—1 W. Goggin, Melton. Brood mare, with foal by side—1 J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg; 2 Goggin.

Foal—1 J. A. Mitchell.

Stallion and 3 of his get, get to be foaled in Man., N.W.T. or B.C.—1 R. I. M. Power, 2 Jas. Bray.

Stallion, any age, special by the H. B. Association of Manitoba—1 F. J. Thompson.

## Beef Cattle.

Judge—Professor Thos. Shaw, Minnesota.

## SHORTHORN.

Bull, four years and over—1 Benallack & LaFrance, Winnipeg; 2 Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City; 3 Andrew Graham, Pomroy; 4 G. & W. Beunie, Castleaverry.

Bull, 3 years—1 and 3 J. G. Barron, Carrherry; 2 Greenway; 4 R. McLennan, Morano.

Bull, 2 years—1 and 2 Greenway; 3 Barron.

Bull, 1 year—1 Wm. Ryan, Ninga; 2 John Graham, Carherry; 3 Greenway; 4 J. E. Smith, Brandon.

Bull calf—1 and 4 Greenway; 2 Jas. Bray, Longburn; 3 Smith.

Bull calf of calendar year—1 and 3 Greenway; 2 Bray; 4 Thomas Speers, Oak Lake.

Bull, any age—Greenway (Sittiton Hero 7th).

Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 3 Barron; 2 Greenway; 4 W. S. Lister, Middlechurch.

Cow, 3 years—1 and 2 Greenway; 3 Lister; 4 Speers.

Heifer, 2 years—1 and 3 Grecuway; 2 and 4 Barron.

Heifer, 1 year—1, 2 and 3 Greenway; 4 Graham.

Heifer calf of calendar year—1 and 2 Greenway; 3 A. Graham; 4 Smith.

Three calves under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2 Greenway.

Bull and two of his get—get to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 and 2 Greenway; 3 A. Graham; 4 Barron.

Herd of three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor and bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 and 4 Barron; 2 Greenway; 3 Smith.

Cow and two of her progeny—1 and 4 Barron, 2 and 3 Greenway.

Herd, hull and 3 females, any age—1 and 4 Barron, 2 Greenway, 3 Smith.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age—1, 3 and 4 Greenway; 2 Barron.

Herd, 4 animals, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 4 Barron, 2 Grecuway, 3 Smith.

Herd, bull and 3 females, owned by one exhibitor, all bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 and 2 Barron, 3 Greenway.

Special prizes by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, hull, any age—1 Barron.

Female, any age—1 Barron.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under two years of age—1 and 2 Greenway; 3 Smith.

Special prizes offered by the C. P. R. Co.—Bull, 2 years—1 Wm. Styles, Rosser.

Bull, 1 year—1 H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch; 2 John Graham, Carberry; 3 Yuill Bros., Portage la Prairie.

Bull calf, under 1 year—1 Greenway; 2 G. & W. Bennie; 3 Speers; 4 C. C. Castle, Foxton.

Cow, 3 years—1 Lister; 2 John Graham; 3 Smith.

Heifer, 1 year—1 John Graham; 2 D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 3 Ayearst.

Heifer, under 1 year—1 and 4 A. Graham; 2 G. & W. Bennie; 3 D. Fraser & Sons.

Herd, hull and 3 females, 2 years and under—1 Ayearst.

Bull, any age—1 Ayearst.

Female, any age—1 Lister.

## HEREFORDS.

Bull, 2 years—1 John Wallace, Cartwright; 2 J. A. Chapman, Beresford.

Bull, 1 year—1 Wallace; 2 J. E. Marples, Deleau.

Bull calf—1 and 3 Marples; 2 Wallace.

Bull, any age—1 Wallace.

Cow, 4 years or over—1 Chapman; 2 Wallace; 3 D. A. Purdy, Lumsden.

Cow, 3 years—1 Chapman; 2 Wallace; 3 Marples.

Heifer, 2 years—1 Chapman, 2 and 3 Marples.

Heifer, 1 year—1 Wallace, 2 and 3 Marples.

Heifer calf—1 and 2 Marples, 3 Wallace.

Herd, hull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Wallace, 2 and 3 Marples.

Herd, hull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Wallace, 2 and 3 Marples.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 and 3 Marples, 2 Wallace.

Herd, hull and three females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Wallace, 2 and 3 Marples.

Herd, 3 females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Wallace, 2 and 3 Marples.

## POLLED ANGUS.

Bull, 3 years old or over—1 A. Cumming, Lone Tree; 2 C. W. Speers, Griswold.

Bull, 1 year—1 Walter Clifford, Austin; 2 Speers.

Bull calf—1 Clifford, 2 Speers.

Bull, any age, silver medal—1 Cumming.

Cow, 4 years or over—1 J. Collyer, Welwyn.

Cow, 3 years—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Heifer, 2 years—1 Speers, 2 Cumming.

Heifer, 1 year—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Heifer calf—1 Traquair, 2 Clifford.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.

Three females, any age, the get of one hull bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 Speers, 2 Traquair.

Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Traquair, 2 Speers.</p

ANGORA GOATS.  
Buck—1 Jas. Bray, Longburn.  
Doe—1 Bray.

## FAT SHEEP.

Wethers, shearling—1 and 2 Corbett.  
Ewe, shearling—1 Corbett, 2 Greenway, 3 Smith.  
Wether, lamb—1 Corbett, 2 and 3 Gamley.  
Ewe, lamb—1 Jickling, 2 Corbett, 3 Greenway.  
Ram, 3 shearlings—1 Greenway, 2 Corbett, 3 Gamley.  
Pen, 3 lambs—1 Jickling, 2 Greenway, 3 Lytle.  
Best sheep under 2 years old—1 and 2 Greenway, 3 Corbett.

## Swine.

Judge—Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.

## BERKSIIRES.

Boar, 2 years and over—1 Hon. T. Greenway, 2 J. A. McGill, Neepawa; 3 A. B. Potter, Montgomery.

Boar, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2 McGill.  
Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 James M. Ewens, Minnedosa; 2 McGill, 3 Greenway.

Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2 McGill, 3 Greenway.  
Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1 and 4 McGill, 2 and 3 Greenway.

Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2—1 Greenway, 2 Potter.  
Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 McGill.

Sow, under 6 months—1 Ewens, 2, 3 and 4 McGill.  
Sow, any age, diploma—McGill.

Boar, any age, diploma—Greenway.  
Sow and litter of pigs—1 and 2 McGill, 3 Potter.

Herd, boar and 3 females, any age, bred in west—1 McGill.

Herd, boar and 3 females, any age—1 Greenway, 2 McGill.

Herd, 4 sows, any age, special by Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association, diploma—McGill.

Boar, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—Greenway.

Sow, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—McGill.

## IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Boar, 2 years or over—1 Greenway, 2 Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; 3 Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont; 4 S. J. Thompson & Son, St. James.

Boar, 1 year and under 2—1 Potter, 2 Graham, 3 Thompson & Sons.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 Brethour & Saunders, 2 Potter.

Boar, under 6 months—1 and 4 Graham, 2 Brethour & Saunders, 3 Jas. Bray, Longburn.

Breeding sow, 2 years and over—1 Greenway, 2 Potter, 3 Graham, 4 Bray.

Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2—1 Greenway, 2 and 3 Graham, 4 Bray.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 and 2 Greenway, 3 Graham, 4 Brethour & Saunders.

Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2 Brethour & Saunders, 3 Graham, 4 Greenway.

Sow, any age, diploma—Greenway.

Boar, any age, diploma—Greenway.

Herd, boar and 3 females, any age—1 Greenway, 2 Graham, 3 Potter.

Herd, boar and 3 females, any age, bred in west—1 Greenway, 2 Potter, 3 Graham.

Herd, 4 sows, any age, special by Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association—1 Greenway.

Boar, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—1 Greenway.

Sow, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—1 Greenway.

## TAMWORTHS.

Boar, 2 years and over—1 L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie.

Boar, 1 year and under 2—1 W. E. Baldwin, Manitou; 2 W. L. Trann, Crystal City; 3 J. Hainstock, Grange, Man.; 4 W. H. Smith, Carman.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 Baldwin, 2 W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Boar, under 6 months—1 W. H. Smith, 2 Bradley.

Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1, 2 and 4 Bradley, 3 W. M. Smith.

Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2—1 Trann, 2 W. M. Smith, 3 Bradley, 4 Baldwin.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1, 2 and 3 Bradley, 4 Trann.

Sow, under 6 months—1 Hainstock, 2 Bradley, 3 and 4 Smith.

Sow, any age, diploma—Bradley.

Boar, any age, diploma—Baldwin.

Sow and litter of pigs—1 Trann, 2 and 3 Bradley.

Herd, boar and 3 females, any age—1 and 2 Bradley, 3 Baldwin.

Herd, boar and 3 females, any age, bred in the west—1 and 3 Bradley, 2 Trann.

Herd, 4 sows, any age, special by Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association, diploma—Bradley.

Boar, any age, special by Dom. S. B. A.—1 Baldwin.

Sow, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—1 Bradley.

## CHESTER WHITES.

Boar, 2 years and over—1 W. McBride, Portage la Prairie.

Boar, 1 year and under 2—1 McBride, 2 A. E. Thompson, Hanna, N.D.

Boar, under 6 months—1, 2 and 3 McBride.

Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2—1 McBride.

Sow, under 6 months—1, 2 and 3 McBride.

Sow, any age, diploma—McBride.

Sow, any age, diploma—McBride.

Sow and litter of pigs—1 and 2 McBride.

Herd, 4 sows, any age, special by S. & S. B. A., diploma—McBride.

Boar, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—1 McBride.  
Sow, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—1 McBride.

## POLAND CHINAS.

Boar, 1 year and under 2—1 W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont; 2 W. L. Trann.

Boar, under 1 year—1 and 3 Smith, 2 Trann.

Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2 Smith, 3 Trann.

Breeding sow, 1 year or over—1 and 2 Trann, 3 Smith.

Sow, under 1 year—1 and 3 Smith, 2 Trann.

Sow, any age, diploma—Trann.

Boar, any age, diploma—Smith.

Sow and litter of pigs—1 and 2 Trann, 3 Smith.

Herd, 4 sows, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—1 Trann.

Boar, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—1 Smith.

Sow, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—1 Trann.

JERSEY RED OR DUROC JERSEY.

Boar, 1 year or over—1 W. M. Smith, 2 J. Oughton.

Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2 Smith.

Breeding sow, 1 year or over—1 Smith, 2 Oughton.

Sow, under 1 year—1 Smith, 2 Oughton.

Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2 Smith.

Sow, any age, diploma—Smith.

Sow and litter of pigs—1 Smith.

Herd, 4 sows, any age, special by S. & S. B. A.—1 Smith.

Boar, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—1 Smith.

Sow, any age, special by D. S. B. A.—1 Smith.

## BACON HOGS.

Best pen of 3 pure bred bacon hogs, most suitable for the bacon trade—1 Potter, 2 Brethour & Saunders, 3 S. J. Thompson & Son.

## Poultry.

## FOWL.

Anconas—1 J. Dixon, 2 E. R. Collier.

Andalusians—1 and 2 G. Wood.

Brahmas, light—1 S. G. Newall, Winnipeg; 2 J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 3 Geo. Hanby, Winnipeg.

Cochins, Buff—1 J. Longmore.

Cochins, Black—1 E. Bastin, 2 C. E. Smith.

Gaines, Black-breasted red—1 J. A. Mullen.

Gaines, Indian—1 E. Fortier, 3 Mullen.

Guineas, any variety—1 Smith.

Houdans—1 and 2 C. H. Wise, 3 W. D. Tranter.

La Fleche—1 and 2 Smith.

Hamburgs, Golden Pencilled—1 W. Hooker, 2 Smith.

Hamburgs, Silver Pencilled—1 Smith.

Hamburgs, Silver Spangled—2 Fortier.

Hamburgs, Black—1 Smith.

Langshans, Black—1 B. Fowler, 2 S. Ling & Co.

Langshans, white—1 and 2 Fowler.

Lephorns, Single Comb, White—1 and 2 G. Wood.

Lephorns, Rose Comb, brown—1, 2 and 3 Williams.

Lephorns, Single Comb, Buff—1 Jas. Johnson.

Minorcas, Black—1 T. Reid, 2 E. Brown.

Polish, Silver—1 Smith.

Polish, Golden—1 Smith.

English Red Caps—1 J. W. Bond, 2 D. Van Voris, 3 Smith.

Plymouth Rocks, Barred—1 Geo. Wood, Holland.

Best pair Plymouth Rocks, Barred—Special prize, W. G. Fonseca, 1 Geo. Wood.

Plymouth Rocks, White—1 Smith, 2 A. Leighton.

Plymouth Rocks—1 J. Black, 2 Smith.

Spanish, Black—1 Wood.

Wyandottes, Golden laced—1 Reid, 2 Wise, 3 Ling & Co.

Wyandottes, Silver Laced—2 Brown.

Wyandottes, Black—1, 2 and 3 Wood.

Wyandottes, White—1 Wood, 2 and 3 E. Coatsworth.

Wyandottes, Buff—1 Fortier, 2 Rose Bros.

Bantams, Buff Pekin—1 and 3 J. Wait, 2 S. B. Blackhall, 4 Rose Bros.

Bantams, Game—1 Midwinter.

Bantams, Came—1 and 4 Midwinter, 2 and 3 Reid.

Bantams, Scabright—1 and 2 Newall.

Bantams, Rose Comb—1 Chadwick.

Chickens of 1901, any other variety, not specified above—1 T. Heron.

## CHICKENS.

Anconas—1, 2 and 3 E. R. Collier, Winnipeg.

Brahmas, Light—1 Newall, 2 Midwinter, 3 Higginbotham, 4 O. Patterson.

Cochins, Black—1 Bastin.

Gaines, Black-breasted Red—1 and 2 W. A. Webb, 3 and 4 Mullen.

Gaines, Brown-red—1 and 2 Mullen.

Gaines, Duckwing—1 Mullen.

Gaines, Indian—1 and 2 Ling.

Hamburgs, Silver Spangled—1 and 2 Fortier.

Javas, any variety—1 Midwinter.

Langshans, Black—1 Ling, 2 and 3 Fowler, 4 J. Hillis.

Langshans, White—1 and 2 Fowler.

Leghorns, Single Comb, White—1 and 2 Wood, 3 J. H. Dawson.

Leghorns, Single Comb, Brown—1 Dawson, 2 Smith, 3 and 4 Williams.

Leghorns, Rose Comb, White—1 II. Lake, 2 Wood, 3 and 4 Van Voris.

Leghorns, Rose Comb, Brown—1 and 2 Williams, 3 Midwinter.

"Built on Right Lines."

## KELSEY CORRUGATED WARM-AIR GENERATORS

PATENTED

Winnipeg, Man.  
May 16th, 1901.

Gentlemen.—When erecting our School Board Office Building in the fall of 1900, your agent suggested we should use the "Kelsey" Warm-Air Generator. The chairman of our Building Committee, Mr. John McKechnie, a thoroughly practical man, owner of the Vulcan Iron Works, and myself made a careful examination of the furnace, and we agreed it was what we wanted. It was in use all last winter, and we are satisfied. It is a good heater, having a large radiating surface, is free from gas or dust, sent heat into most distant part—the attic, and we had to provide a register opening into the basement in order to warm it sufficiently for use.

From a large experience in heating plants, I have no hesitation in saying that the "Kelsey" is built on right lines.

Yours truly,

J. B. MITCHELL,  
Inspector of School Buildings and Supplies.

## KELSEY USERS SAY:

"The colder the weather the more satisfactory the results."

## Heat Maker. Fuel Saver.

KELSEYS are particularly adapted to the proper and economical warming and ventilating of schools, churches and large residences.

## THE JAS. SMART MFG. CO. Ltd.

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.

246 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG

Mention The Nor'West Farmer when writing.

Leghorns, Single Comb, Buff—1 and 2 Lake, 3 J. M. Johnson.

Minorcas, Black—1 Reid.

English Red Caps—1 and 2 Van Voris, 3 Bond.

Plymouth Rocks, Barred—1 J. A. King, 2 Chadwick, 3 Midwinter, 4 Wood.

Plymouth Rocks, White—1 and 3 J. Wilding, 2 Leighton, 4 Dawson.

Plymouth Rocks, Buff—1 Black.

Wyandottes, Golden Laced—1 and 2 Ling.

Wyandottes, Black—1 Smith.

Wyandottes, White—1 and 2 Wilding.

Wyandottes, Silver Laced—1 Brown.

Wyandottes, Black—1 Wilding.

Wyandottes, White—1 and 2 Wilding.

Wyandottes, Buff—1 Arthur.

Bantams, Buff Pekin—1 Rose Bros.

Bantams, Game—1 Midwinter.

Bantams, Came—1 and 4 Midwinter, 2 and 3 Reid.

Bantams, Scabright—1 and 2 Newall.

Bantams, Rose Comb—1 Chadwick.

Chickens of 1901, any other variety, not specified above—1 T. Heron.

Bantams, Buff Pekin—1 Blackhall.

Bantams, Seabright—1 Newall.

Bantams, Game—1 and 2 Reid, 3 Midwinter.

Bantams, Rose Comb—1 Newall, 2 Chadwick.

Wyandottes, White—1 and 3 Coatsworth.

Wyandottes, Buff—1 McArthur, 2 Emery & Bonnick.

Three factory cheese, white—1 Ben Dutton, 96; 2 E. Dubois, 94; 3 J. H. Ross, 91; 4 L. Oulmet, 90.  
Sweepstakes, diploma and silver medal—E. Dubois.  
Home-made (whole milk) cheese—1 Mrs. W. H. Alcock, Gladstone, 93; 2 Mrs. Baxter, Suthwyn, 87; 3 Miss M. A. Lokler, Glenella, 86.

Collection of cheddar—Twin and young America—J. H. Ross, 92.

Butter, two packages creamery—1 T. C. Gerrard, Shellmouth, 98; 2 Brandon Creamery Co., 97; 3 Alex. Scott, Morris, 95.

Twenty pounds creamery prints—1 Scott, 98; Brandon Creamery Co., 98; Newdale Creamery, 97; 4 Thos. T. Gadd, Manitou, 96.

Assorted packages creamery butter, 14, 28 and 56 pounds—1 Scott, 97; 2 Brandon Creamery Co., 96; 3 Newdale Creamery, 95; 4 W. E. Wilt, Moosomin, 93.

Sweepstakes, best creamery butter on exhibition, diploma and exhibition gold medal—Alex. Scott, Morris, 93.

Best general exhibit of creamery butter—A. Scott, with highest average score, 97 1/2; Brandon Creamery close 2nd with score of 97 1-3.

Package farm dairy, not less than 40 lbs.—1 Miss Gertie Scott, Meadow Lea, 96; 2 Mrs. Isaac Scott, Marquette, 95; 3 Mrs. Jno. Gorrell, Carberry, 95; 4 James Stanger, Prairie Grove, 93.

Package farm dairy, 20 lbs.—1 Miss Scott, 97; 2 Mrs. Nat Scott, Meadow Lea, 97; 3 Jas. Stanger, 96; 4 Munroe Creamery Co., 96.

Ten pounds, prints, farm dairy—1 Yuill Bros., Portage la Prairie, 97; 2 A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa, 96; 3 Mrs. N. Scott, 96; 4 Mrs. W. A. Alcock, Gladstone, 95.

Package farm dairy, not less than 20 lbs., made by farmer's wife or daughter—1 Mary F. Abey, Brandon, 97; 2 Gertie Scott, 96; 3 Mrs. Robt. Coates, Silver Plains, 96; 4 Mrs. Nat Scott, 95.

Twenty pounds dairy butter, made by dairymaid under 18 years of age—1 Munroe Creamery Co., 97; 2 Miss Gertie Scott, 96.

Sweepstakes—Best dairy butter on exhibition in packages or prints, diploma and exhibition gold medal—Miss Gertie Scott, Meadow Lea.

Best general exhibit of farm dairy butter with highest average score, no score below 90 considered—Miss Gertie Scott.

The Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., U.S.A., through their general agent, Wm. Scott, 206 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, offered special premiums on butter made from cream separated by the improved United States cream separator, as follows—Two entries only—1 Mrs. Robert Coates, Silver Plains.

Ten pound prints farm dairy, made from cream separated by an Alpha Baby Separator. Special given by the De Laval Separator Co.—1 Mrs. J. C. Pope, Regina; 2 Munroe Creamery Co.

The exhibitor in farm dairy section scoring highest points on butter made from Alexandra separator cream (winner to be owner of separator)—1 Mrs. John Gorrell, Carberry.

#### Grains and Roots.

Twenty-five bushels Red Fife wheat—1 Jos. McLean, Roland; 2 C. F. Bunnell, Winnipeg.

Red Fife, 5 bushels—1 G. C. Smith, Bois-Seine; 2 T. W. Knowles, Emerson; 3 Martin Shipley, Wavy Bank; 4 H. O. Ayerst, Mid-Dechurh.

Red Fife, 2 bushels—1 G. C. Smith, 2 D. T. Wilson, Assinippi; 3 Isaac Scott, Marquette; 4 Knowles.

White Fife wheat, 5 bushels—1 J. Stott, Brandon; 2 John Ralston, Rapid City; 3 J. M. Lacy, Deloraine.

Six-rowed barley, 2 bushels—1 J. Ralston. Two-rowed barley, 2 bushels—1 A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa; 2 Wm. Dickson, Grenfell; 3 J. Thompson.

Rye, 2 bushels—1 J. Ralston.

White Barley oats, 10 bushels—1 P. Paynter, Saskatoon, N.W.T.

Oats, white, 3 bushels—1 Potter, 2 Paynter. Oats, black, 5 bushels—1 Dickson, 2 Potter, 3 Ralston.

Buckwheat, 1 bushel—Wm. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; 2 Wm. Hooker, Scotland, Ont.

Peas, large, 2 bushels—1 Potter, 2 Paynter. Peas, small, 2 bushels—1 Alex. Campbell, Marquette.

Corn, Flint, white or yellow, 12 ears—1 W. M. Smith, 2 Ralston, 3 Hooker.

Timothy seed, half bushel—1 W. M. Smith, 2 Hooker.

Native rye grass, half bushel—1 K. McVirden.

Turnip seed, 2 lbs.—1 J. Ralston.

Red mangel seed, 2 lbs.—1 Ralston, 2 W. M. Smith.

Hungarian grass seed, half bushel—1 W. M. Smith.

Sunflower seed, half lb. package—1 Ralston, 2 W. M. Smith.

Collection of cultivated grasses—1 Nathan E. Watt, Balmoral; 2 Edmond Drewry, Rapid City.

Collection of native grasses—1 R. Waugh, Winnipeg; 2 E. Drewry.

#### Bees and Honey.

Prizes for honey in comb, honey extracted, honey vinegar and beeswax were all won by the same two entries, Antoine Dupasques taking all firsts and Josiah Gately carrying off all the seconds.

#### Fruits.

Black currants—1 Wm. Bell, 2 C. Midwinter, 3 Bertha Fowler.

Red currants—1 W. Bell, 2 Bertha Fowler, 3 Theodore Jasper, Sr.

White currants—1 Bertha Fowler.

Gooseberries—1 W. Bell.

Raspberries—1 Mrs. G. Mitchell, 2 W. H. Tomalin.

Cultivated fruits, 4 varieties—1 Mrs. G. Mitchell, 2 C. Midwinter.

It is only right that special mention should be made of the collection of apples exhibited by A. B. Stevenson, of Nelson, Man., particularly the Russian varieties, Patters' Greening and crab, but all are, in fact, exceptionally good.

#### Natural History.

Preserved specimens of plants in Manitoba and N.W.T., injurious to agriculturists—1 J. Kitson, Macdonald; 2 A. Vincit, Winnipeg. Woods grown in Manitoba or N.W.T.—1 J. H. Conklin, Winnipeg; 2 John Kitson.

Indian beadwork, implements and other Indian manufacture—1 James Bruce, Winnipeg; 2 Baptiste Kent, Lac du Bonnet.

Collection of named curios of any kind from any country—1 G. P. Bawden, Brandon. Fossils, named collection—1 G. P. Bawden, Brandon.

#### Virden.

The annual fair of the Agricultural Society was held on the 18th and 19th of July. The show this year was a most successful one. The showing of horses was fairly good. In heavy horses, W. Crothers had first for aged stallion, while J. Wright was first for two-year-old stallion. T. Frame had first for stallion and three of his get. In the agricultural class Jas. Ross had first for brood mare with foal at foot. The team prize went to F. Gibbons, who was also a winner in other sections. J. Gardner and J. Leask had firsts. In general purpose horses J. Ross was again winner with brood mare and foal at foot, also for two-year-olds and other prizes. R. A. Leask had first for team. Other winners were K. McIver, J. Daigleish, R. Bellamy and T. R. Todd. Saddle and driving horses made an excellent showing and prizes were well distributed.

The showing of cattle was a good one. In Shorthorns K. McIver had out a nice lot and secured first for his yearling bull and several firsts for heifers. P. Leask had out good animals and secured first herd. A. Gillespie had second herd and other good prizes. Gordon, Todd, Tapp, Milburn and others had prizes. D. McFarlane had all awards for Polled Angus cattle. A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa, had all awards for his Holsteins. In grades K. McIver had most of the prizes. P. Leask, J. Johnston, Mrs. Palmer also had prizes.

In sheep, T. Jasper, J. Leland, J. Wells, W. Stephen and T. R. Todd were the principal prize winners.

In swine A. B. Potter, Elder & Son, P. McDonald, F. W. Chapple, Thos. Tapp, Peter Burr, and W. Downing took honors.

In poultry J. W. Higginbotham, G. H. Grundy, C. J. Bell, W. Leland, F. Menlove, J. Speers, put up a great exhibit.

In grain W. Stephen, F. S. Allison, A. B. Potter and J. D. Johnston had prizes. A great exhibit of green grain and grasses was put up.

In butter the prize winners were Mrs. Bellamy, G. T. Allison, J. T. Russell and G. W. Chapple.

There was a great display of ladies' work and three choice collections of pressed plants by Misses Mabel Garrett and Violet and Lilian Bradley. The vegetable and floral display was excellent.

#### Portage la Prairie.

This show was held July 23 to 25, in Island Park, on which considerable improvements have been made in the past year. The turn-out of stock was not what it should have been in so choice a farming country, but there were still a lot of good animals. In Shorthorns such old standbys as W. Lynch and F. W. Brown were absent, but some of the younger men put up very good beasts. T. E. Wallace has again gone in and had a full share of the honors, his females leading all through. He also won on the herd. Ynill Bros., Jas. Bray, R. Coulter, and J. A. Fraser also had prizes. In Jerseys G. H. Garrich and J. Webster had nice animals and there were capital grades, J. S. Telfer, J. A. Fraser and A. L. Ansley winning.

There were a lot of good horses, some of which afterwards took honors at Winnipeg. A. C. Moore and W. Goggin in Thoroughbreds, G. Mellon, J. Wishart, Ynill Bros., John McNeill, etc., in roadsters, had prizes. For farmers' horses James Little had first in heavy draft, his team afterwards taking first at Winnipeg; R. McCowan, G. Jardine, and W. McCowan, in the agricultural class; and A. C. Moore, J. Bryden and Ynill Bros., had leading honors. In the registered class Wm. Brown had first on stallion and John Wishart on mare. W. G. Little, Jas. McKenzie and T. L. Bell also took prizes in this class.

D. Sinclair, Kawenda, had out Leicesters. K. McKenzie, Jr., had all awards for Oxford Downs.

In swine there was excellent competition. For Berkshires W. Kitson and J. A. Frazer divided the honors. In Yorkshires J. Bray had all, L. A. Bradley the same for Tamworths, and in Chester Whites W. McBride divided with F. C. Simpson.

In grain W. Stewart, W. H. Rowland and D. McVicar led.

For butter Mrs. John Bryden, Flora Simpson, H. Kirkwood and Ynill Bros. had well deserved firsts. The fruit was excellent, as were the vegetables, and J. Kitson, Macdonald put up, as usual, a beautiful collection of wild flowers.

It is only fair to say that the races on the last day made a little extra excitement.

## It Will Interest You

To read what Premier Roblin and ex-Premier Greenway have to say about the Hancock Disc Plow on page 491.

#### AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Ben. Tindall, Neepawa, has bought from W. McDonald, Pilot Mound, his Shorthorn bulls, Oxford Duke and King Christopher.

Jas. Glenule, Longburn, reports the sale of a Holstein calf under one year to John Amett, Winnipeg.

J. A. Fraser, Portage la Prairie, Man., reports the sale of a three months old Berkshire boar to A. Wright, Plum Coulee, Man.

Tully Elder, of Blyth, has sold his two-year-old imported stallion, Border Reiver, bred by Lord Polwarth, Merton, Scotland, to J. A. Hyde, of Elva, Man.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., has sold his imported cow Jenny Lind 4th, first in her class and sweepstakes cow at the Winnipeg Industrial to Hon. Thos. Greenway, to go to the Pan-American. We understand the price is a handsome one.

N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., has bought from Lord Lovat Beaufort's Pride 3rd, champion female at the Inverness show, and several other young females, the pick of that show. The call just now in the States is all for females and Flatt, of Hamilton, and Mr. Clark have about cleaned up the cream of the British herds, at least of all that were for sale.

D. W. Flatt, Hamilton, has been making extensive purchases of Shorthorns in Britain. He bought at Inverness show Choice Goods, first in a grand lot of 25 two-year-old bulls and champion of the breed. He has also bought 20 heifers from the Earl of Rosebery, six from the Royal herd, seven from Duthie of Collynie, and nine from Marr, of Uppermill, besides several valuable ones from other herds and nearly all yearlings.

Messrs. Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont., report that they have recently purchased a very choice selection of large Yorkshire hogs, the best that could be bought in England. Among those purchased are two sows that were first at the Royal Show this season, a young boar which they were also fortunate in securing is reported to have won first prize wherever shown, including first at the Royal. All the sows purchased are sate in pig and bred to noted English boars. Messrs. Brethour & Saunders have a small exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial.

W. S. Lister, of the Marchmont Stock Farm, Middlechurch, writes us:—"Baronet (imp.), the young bull I have added to my herd I bought from W. A. Robinson, of Markham, Ont. He is a nice roan, 16 months old, imported last fall, and is a Sittytown Secret in breeding. He is the best young bull I have seen the past five years. His present appearance may be disappointing, but no calf can be shipped from Scotland, spend three months in quarantine and travel two thousand miles by railroad without deterioration. Of the cows I have at Winnipeg all are breeding females, all carrying calves, and six of the eight nursing their calves at present. Four of them are imported and three my own breeding. Recent announcements from Dr. Koch that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to human beings may be disappointing to a crowd of half baked vets, but is stale news to stockmen. The men that most improved cattle lived from 60 to over 80 amongst these dangerous consumption spreading beasts. I have known lots of horse attendants die of consumption, but do not know of a case where a man daily among cattle from one to six hours a day has not improved in health. Cattle byres will no doubt be the future sanatoria."

The provisional board of directors for the Brandon Binder Twine Co. are:—John Hanbury, Wm. Zink, F. Nation, E. L. Christie, Peter Payne, Prof. Wolverton, all of Brandon, and W. T. Johnston, of Wawanesa.

Let us walk in simple kindness,  
'Mid earth's darkness and its blindness,  
Oh, so carefully, so gently, let us go!  
Be it ours to bless and brighten,  
Be it ours to cheer and lighten,

Toiling faithfully within a world of woe.  
With a patient, calm endurance,  
With an earnest, strong assurance,

Let us lift the weak and weary as we go,  
Till our happy eyes beholdings,—  
All the beauty of his mysteries shall know.

—Carrie Phelps.

Want and sorrow are the wages that folly earns for itself, and they are generally paid.

Enterprising Advertiser—"Pardon me, sir, but I heard you tell the gentleman who just left that you 'would wash your hands of the whole affair.'"

"Well?"

"In case you do, may I hope that you will try my patent soap, price ten cents per cake?"



Winnipeg, Aug. 8th, 1901.

Exhibition week is always a busy one for city merchants, as many country dealers take this opportunity to visit the city and transact business. This year proved no exception, and though, perhaps, business had to give way in a measure to pleasure, yet a most satisfactory week's work was reported. With the continued favorable harvest conditions there has been a steady swelling of the fall trade, especially in dry goods, groceries, and boots and shoes. Harvesting machinery is perhaps the most active line of business just now. The greatest drawback to a full swing in trade is the fear that harvest hands sufficient to save the crop in good shape cannot be obtained. The continued strike of the C.P.R. section men may have a disastrous effect on our wheat marketing. Still the company announce that they are ready to do their share towards handling the heavy crop that is sure now to be harvested. Building operations continue very active in Winnipeg and throughout the country. Labor is well employed. Bank clearings again show larger than the corresponding week of last year. The heavy crop that is to be taken off means an increased amount of time and fears are entertained that there will be a twine famine before the crop is all off. The continued dry hot weather experienced in the corn growing States while the corn was tasselling has practically ruined the corn crop of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, as well as seriously injuring that of other States. Money continues tight.

#### Wheat.

There has been considerable stir on the wheat market in the past fortnight, but it has to-day gravitated back to about where we left it in our last issue. We then quoted Chicago cash wheat about 70c. Yesterday it opened at 70c., closing at 71c. to 71½c. This morning it opened 71c. to 71½c., the later bulletins showing a rise of about 1c. Speculation on the effects of drouth in the Central States is the point on which the figures turn. Duluth quotes 73½c for September wheat. Our own Northwestern crop is another element on which speculation fastens. The thermometer at Regina yesterday morning showed pretty near the freezing point. To-day shows rise on the Chicago market to whatever cause that may be due. Fort William yesterday was 71½c. for 1 hard, 69½c. for 2 hard and 64c. for 3 hard, and will be higher to-day in sympathy with Chicago quotations. But little business is doing.

The flurry in wheat that took place last week was due to over selling in anticipation of an abundant harvest. The hot spell checked this prospect, and prices are being formed on more recent estimates. There is now a firmer feeling and prices may keep steadier than they have been of late.

Winnipeg inspections for week ending August 3 were as follows:—1 hard 13 cars, 2 hard 40, 3 hard 57, no grade 27, rejected 1. Total 138. For the month of July inspections were as follows:—1 hard 89, 2 hard 185, 3 hard 247, no grade 193, other grades 9. Total 723 cars. Oats 7 cars.

#### Flour and Feed.

The flour market is steady, with good demand, at \$2 for best brands down to \$1.20 for XXXX. There is a big demand for mill feed consequent on the high price of oats and corn, but the old prices are not yet raised, \$1.50 for bran and \$1.30 for shorts being the figures now. Corn, the price on the U.S. markets is now prohibitive, over 6c. being the present figure on track at Winnipeg.

#### Oats.

The present price on track is 48c. for Ontario oats, but there are enough on hand to tide us over till early cut lots of home grown come in, when prices will sag.

#### Barley.

Nothing doing at present.

#### Corn.

Corn has now reached 58c. at Chicago, showing the severe effects of the recent hot weather in the corn-growing States.

#### Cattle.

The first shipment of export cattle has been made from the Northwestern branch of the C.P.R. by Mullins. They were a fine lot. The going price for range cattle is from 23c. to 33c. and weighed off the cars at Winnipeg. Fresh killed beef is worth 6c. to 6½c. per pound. Veal 7c. to 8c.

#### Sheep.

Choice mutton sheep are going at 4½c. to 5c. a pound. Lambs same price.

#### Hogs.

The market continues firm at 6c. a pound for choice packing hogs weighed off the cars at Winnipeg. Heavy hogs and inferior grades run from 5c. up. Dressed hogs we quote at 8c. to 8½c.

#### Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—The market is a little easier than at last market report, being now only 15c. f.o.b. at the factory.

Dairy.—The make continues large and receipts are very liberal. We quote 10½c. to

12c. per pound on a commission basis. It should all be to tube now.

Cheese.—The market is easy at 7c. to 7½c. a pound at factories. The make in Ontario is short and so is it in the U.S. Up to date the shortage is 350,000 boxes. This cannot be made up in the fall make, and consequently there should be nothing to hinder cheese advancing in price.

#### Eggs.

The hot weather has caused eggs to come in poor condition. The market is a little stronger than at last report, having advanced a little more than 1c. a dozen. We quote 11½c. to 12c. a dozen delivered here in case lots.

#### Hides and Wool.

The hide market continues steady on a basis of 5½c. a pound for No. 1 hides.

The receipts of wool are light, with no change in the market. We quote 7½c. to 7½c. a pound for Manitoba wool.

#### Important Suggestions to Farmers.

It is desirable that farmers, when having wheat and other grain to sell, should get best prices. This can only be done when grain is in a merchantable condition, being dry, clean, sound and free from seeds and other mixtures. This is especially true of wheat.

There is one feature that we wish to call the attention of the farmers to at this time, and that is this:—

See that the thresherman who threshes your wheat uses his fine machinery to clean the seeds, dirt and other mixtures out of your wheat.

The separating department of these threshing machines is so constructed that it will put wheat in a marketable condition, and it only remains for the farmer to insist upon it and see that the thresherman does this. You should also insist upon his carefully cleaning your oats, barley and other grains.

When the farmer takes clean grain to market he gets the top price, instead of being cut from 5c. to 15c. per bushel on his dirty grain, or have the grain dealer clean his wheat so he can haul his screenings home again.

If foul seeds, broken straw, cracked wheat and other mixtures are cleaned out when threshing, the farmer doesn't pay for threshing the dirt; but pays for the clean wheat.

No one can deny that our threshing machines have excellent cleaning capacity, therefore make sure that the machine does its duty.

A most important reason why the farmer should have his wheat well cleaned and screened is that it will keep better in the bin than when dirty.

The farmer pays the thresherman the same per bushel for threshing screenings as he does for clean wheat, and if the dirt is in it he pays more for it in the end by selling his wheat cheaper. Screenings are worth more to the farmer than to anyone else. The grain dealer pays the farmers a price for standard 60 pounds of marketable wheat. It must be reasonably clean to grade.

The grain dealers especially urge their friends to get wheat and other small grain into clean and marketable shape this year before bringing it to the elevators. During the year just past grain merchants sustained losses on account of buying and shipping dirty and damp wheat, when they would have made a fair profit if wheat had been clean when bought. We learn from talking with them that they cannot possibly afford to pay market price for any except good marketable 60 pound wheat, and that all wheat received in bad condition from any reason, whether dirt or poor quality, will necessarily have to be largely discounted.

The dealers therefore urge you to insist upon threshermen cleaning your wheat and other grain thoroughly, and thereby help you to obtain satisfactory prices.

#### Furniture & Upholstering.

##### Picture Framing School Supplies

##### UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

We make a specialty of out-of-town orders. Write us for prices, or call and see us when you are in town. No trouble to show goods.

##### VINCENT & MACPHERSON, Brandon, Man.

#### STRAYED.

The middle of May, mare, nearly black, white star on forehead, 5 years old, with halter on. Any person found in possession after this notice will be prosecuted. S. McGILCHRIST, Mayne.

#### STOLEN.

From near Medicine Hat, the year 1899, a three quarter thoroughbred gelding, height 16 hands 2 inches, brand X on left rump, color chestnut, big white blaze on face, one white stocking on left hind leg, barb-wire scar on hind hock. \$25 reward. ALBERT HUGHES, Medicine Hat, Assa.

#### LOST.

Gelding, color chestnut, weight about 1100 lbs. branded H left shoulder. \$25 reward. ALBERT HUGHES 7 Medicine Hat, Assa.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and stray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notices to one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or stray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be inclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and stray compiled since July 20th issue:—

#### Impounded.

Winnipeg, Man.—Mare, color sorrel, four white legs, white face, branded O on right shoulder, about 8 years old. F. Collings.

St. Boniface, Man.—One cow, color roan, with bell on neck, about 10 years old; one horse pony, cream color, stamped with a heart on right shoulder, age about 8 years; one filly, color sorrel, with three white legs, white stripe on face, stamped F. C. on right hip, age 1 year; one horse, color red, little white spot on face, hind feet white, age about 4 years. L. Gagne.

Rosenort, Man.—One sorrel pony horse, age about 4 years, small white star on forehead, knuckled on both hind legs, off hind foot turns in, tail cut short. H. J. McTavish, 18, 6. 1e.

Sourisford, Man.—One roan pony, white stripe on face, white hind feet, branded H. E. on right shoulder and S. J. on right hip. J. F. Atkinson, 34, 1, 27.

#### Lost.

Lumsden, Assa.—One light buckskin or cream pony, short white mane, three white feet and face, white spots on sides. G. E. James.

Yorkton, Assa.—13 yearling cattle, branded L 2 on right shoulder, 2 on right cheek, and 9 head of two and three-year-old cattle, branded 5 K. V. on ribs, last seen at the Cut Arm, below Saltcoats. Robt. O. Lamh.

#### A Good Thing for Farmers.

Small threshing machines for the individual farmer are coming more into popular favor every year, and in proof of this we give our readers part of a letter just received from Samuels & Jones, of De Groat, North Dakota, dated July 7th, 1901:—"Two years ago we bought a 32 inch Columbia separator, manufactured by the Belle City Mfg. Co., of Racine, Wis., and have run it with a 12 horse power Fairbanks & Morse gasoline engine and a Parsons feeder, to our entire satisfaction. As a flax machine, the Columbia has no equal. We average 50 bushels per hour, using four teams in the field, and our crew consists of seven men all told. We find that we have been able to thresh all kinds of grain and put it in the wagon at a less cost than it would take to stack the same. We thresh from 750 to 800 bushels of wheat per day, and have threshed 1,400 bushels of oats in one day. We threshed 350 bushels of flax several times in the afternoon, and expect to make a better record this fall, as the machine is just as good as new and we have more experience.—SAMUELS & JONES."

As a pleasant-faced woman passed the corner, Jones touched his hat to her, and remarked feelingly to his companion:—

"Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to that woman."

"Your mother?" was the query.

"No, my landlady."

—The C. P. R. announce that they have made all arrangements for handling their share of the big crop that is to be harvested this fall. The officials say Fort William can handle 500 cars a day. The most likely place that failure will come in this fall is in the supply of lake vessels.

An interesting social was held at Calf Mountain, in the grove of Ferris Bolton, on July 26th, to celebrate the birthday of three people well known in the district. On that date Mrs. Bolton and the venerable pioneer minister of the district, the Rev. H. J. Borthwick, and Frank Waddingham were all born, the last having completed his 21st year. Their many friends will sympathize with this pleasant gathering.

#### BOY FARMERS.

In our issue of June 20th we invited the boys and girls on the farms to tell us what they are doing and what they are thinking about their work. In response to that invitation we have about forty letters so full of interest, to us at least, that we incline to publish the whole lot in a future issue and make them one of its special features. These fair times are a heavy strain on our attention, and so very close are the merits of the best dozen, we cannot venture to decide till we have gone over them again in a more leisurely and careful way. Meantime we may say that we propose to send extra copies of the paper to every one of the writers, that they may have a chance to send one to their friends. The penmanship of most of these letters is very satisfactory and reflects credit on the local school teachers who have been able to teach working boys and girls such a firm, good style and accurate spelling. Have patience with us and we shall be pleased to have your criticism on the points made by the writers, as well as the correctness of our awards.

—Selby, in Yorkshire, is one of the horsefairs districts in the most horsey county of England. "Give a Yorkshireman a halter and he will soon have a horse" has more in it than some people can see. At the local show nothing else is now shown, and about 250 entries of horses are made, mostly of agricultural and heavy draft classes. There is the place to see horses.

—We are in receipt of letters from several subscribers stating that they have not yet received the second and third editions of "Things Worth Knowing." We therefore explain that only one copy is given to each subscriber, there being little difference between the editions. These extra editions have been necessitated by the great increase in the number of paid-up subscribers.

—"The Food Products of Canada" is the title of an interesting pamphlet by Professor J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, setting forth the original sources of the food products of Canada, their variety, their purity, and the capacity of Canada for their production. The part the government is taking in assisting the development of this trade and fostering co-operation among the farmers is touched upon, also the improved facilities for getting the goods to market. A list of the principal exporting firms is attached as an appendix.

—The Strathcona Agricultural Society are offering a series of prizes for the best exhibits of farm products to be exhibited by school districts. The prize money will be paid to the secretary-treasurer of the district to be used for the benefit of the children in whatever way the board sees fit. No stipulation is made as to who shall collect the exhibits. The idea is a good one, but it could be improved by having the exhibit made through the school itself. This would have made each pupil directly interested and caused him to feel personally responsible. There is little doubt, too, that a much better exhibit could be collected through the children than could be gotten up collectively in any other way in the ordinary school district.

The greatest battles of life are fought in the arena of man's own heart. His most powerful and his most insidious foes are within himself. The household of his daily thoughts and desires and purposes and imaginings contains enemies subtle and strong. In his own bosom the battle must be joined. —Philip Moxom.

Paint, pitch or tar can be removed from cloth or wood by rubbing with turpentine. If the paint has become dry, put a few drops of turpentine on the spot and let it stand a short time, then rub the spot, and if all the paint is not removed, repeat the work. When entirely gone, rub off with alcohol.



### Practical Pointers on Breeding Poultry.

The following article is from the pen of W. R. Graham, B.S.A., manager of the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The article appeared in the columns of a recent issue of The Farming World and we take pleasure in reproducing it for the benefit of our numerous readers:



Cut No. 1.

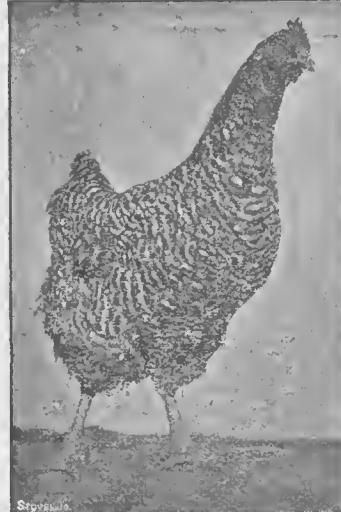
Like breeding other kinds of live stock, there are certain conformations that are desirable; and that are sought after more or less, and there are other shapes which are not desirable.

It is not the purpose of this article to go into the detail of breeding fowls, but more particularly to try and show that there are vast differences in the shape of different representatives of the same breed; some of which we consider desirable, while others are not what one would wish to use in a breeding pen.

From observation and study we have learned that birds of a certain type or shape have usually a good constitution, and have the ability to make good use of the food, while other birds representing other types are more or

cockerel, which has a very desirable conformation. You will notice that the beak (bill) is short and stout, being well curved, also that the head is moderate in width and the eye bright. These are all indications of constitution. Now compare this head with that in cut No. 2. Here you see a long, narrow head, a very long beak, and a sluggish eye; these are not desirable points. We naturally expect this bird to be lacking in vigor, constitution, etc., which is actually the case.

Again, compare the two birds as to width of breast. We like a wide breast, so as to get plenty of meat on each side of the breast bone; also we must have lung and heart capacity. This, of course, brings a wide back. No. 1 has a fine wide breast, which is also full or prominent. No. 2 is rather narrow in the breast. No. 1 is also deeper. Now if you were so situated as to be able to examine these birds critically you would find No. 1 had a very long breast-bone extending well back, also that there was exceptional width between the legs, and, further, that he stood straight upon his legs, the feet being firmly placed upon the ground. No. 2 is very narrow between the legs; the legs also bow toward each other at the joints, and, further, he does not stand straight upon his legs, or, in other words, he is sickle-hocked. His breast-bone is medium in length. No. 1 has a fair size bone. No. 2 is a little heavier in bone. In width of back No. 1 is far superior to No. 2. In length of back No. 2 has a slight advantage. Here is the weakest point in No. 1, in that he lacks length of back. A very long back is not all desirable; a short back is much better, but a medium length of back is what is wanted. This is necessary to



Cut No. 3.

"Nature never did betray  
The heart that loved her; 'tis her privilege  
Through all the years of this, our life, to  
lead  
From joy to joy; for she can so inform  
The mind that is within us, so impress  
Wit, greatness, and beauty, and so feed  
With holy thoughts, that neither evil tongue,  
Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfishness,  
Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all  
The dreary intercourse of daily life  
Shall e'er prevail against us or disturb  
Our cheerful faith that all which we behold  
Is full of blessings."

—Wordsworth.

**G. H. GRUNDY,** VIRDEN,  
Man.  
Breeder of high class  
Box 688

B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes,  
B. R. Game, Golden Duck-wing Bantams  
**EGGS** from the best stock I ever owned at \$2 per setting. I have four breeding yards of B. P. Rocks, mat'd for best results, and can fill orders part from each pen if desired. Eggs are hatching well, and chicks are good and strong. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### EGGS ! EGGS ! EGGS !

Only five days old. Will bring you fancy prices. Write for particulars.

**R. DOLBEAR,**  
Commission Agent - 1238 Main st., Winnipeg.

Cut No. 2.

less lacking in vigor and in feeding qualifications.

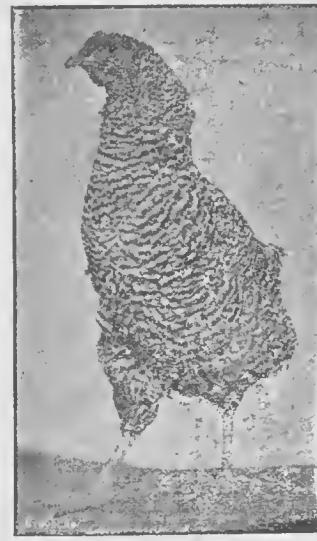
Take, for example, cut No. 1. This is the cut of a Barred Rock

get weight. A short bird must be uncommonly wide to scale equal to a bird with a medium length of back. In size of thigh No. 1 is much larger, and is firmer in the flesh. While the thigh is not the most desirable portion of the bird, yet I like to see a bird with good muscle.

In judging birds from a market or utility standpoint one must bear in mind that the breast meat is the most valuable. A bird possessing length, width and depth is the one the buyer is looking for. A wide back is pleasing to the eyes, and is also some indication as to the under line, and, further, as to constitution.

I may add that cockerel No. 1 is the best type of a market bird in his class that I have seen for some time, being extra strong in breast points.

Compare once more the cuts of the hens. No. 3 is a long, narrow hen with legs that bow toward each other.



Cut No. 4.

She is an indifferent layer and feeder. She has a long neck, a narrow but a moderate beak and eye. She is not constitutionally strong, and has always been somewhat lacking in vigor.

No. 4 is not represented to advantage. She is a fine type in every respect, having plenty of weight, is active, bright, and is a fairly good layer. This hen was pronounced by one of the most expert judges in Ontario to be of exceptional fine Rock shape.

In No. 5 we have a rare bird. This hen as a pullet produced 183 eggs in nine months (no record kept earlier in the season), and is further a fine market bird. Note the stout beak, the active eye, the prominent breast, possessing plenty of width and depth, also the width between the legs. The color of this hen is also very good from a show standpoint. She lacks in bone, also is a little short in the leg for a Plymouth Rock. This is one of the



Cut No. 5.

few hens that we can show to advantage to the farmer, the market poultryman and to the fancier, and have all very well pleased.

**BARRED P. ROCKS** (6 Pens)  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS** (2 Pens)  
Best strains in America. Eggs \$2 per setting; Stock for sale. Incubators supplied.  
REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounthwaite, Man.

**Virden Duck Yards.**  
**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS**  
Rankin's strain exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Guaranteed to hatch. Can be supplied at once. Correspondence solicited.  
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

**THE PROFITABLE HEN**  
is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

**ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER**  
cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand power. Catalogue No. 1. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

**Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.**

Headquarters for **Barred Plymouth Rocks**, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians and Americau Dominiques.

A grand lot of breeders of the above varieties for sale, to make room for 400 growing chicks.

The above stock has a prize record unequalled.

Address  
**GEORGE WOOD.**  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

**OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS**  
LOUISE BRIDGE P.O.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmans, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Hondans, (five birds shown at Brandon, 1901, averaged 94% points) B. Minorcas, B. B. R. and S. D. Game Bantams

Geese Eggs, 35c each; Turkey Eggs, 25c each; other eggs, \$2 per setting of 18, \$3 for 26.

**INCUBATORS**—Sole agent for Man. and N.W.T. for Geo. Ertel & Co.'s Imp. Victor Incubators and Brooders. Mann's Bone Cutters, and Wire Poultry Netting. Write for circulars and catalogues.

**CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG**

**Norwood Bridge Poultry Yard**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**  
\$2.00 for 18 White Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Hondans, \$2.00 10 M. Bronze Turkeys. \$1.50 Pekin Ducks.

Fancy Pigeons always on sale.

JOSEPH WILDING, Winnipeg, Man.

**SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.**

94 Gertie St., Winnipeg.  
I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens. No. 1, pen for pullet mating, No. 2, pen for cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 18. J. A. KING, Proprietor.

**MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS**

We cannot supply the demand this week for hatching eggs from our B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. B. Leghorns, and last but not least, our B. Rocks. We have to hold back our own incubators so as to catch up with the orders. Our incubators are hatching good strong chicks from our eggs. Will be pleased to show any readers of the N.W.F. or others through our yards at any time and also to fill their orders. For Catalogues and prices write J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

**S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS,  
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BRD. ROCKS**  
for delivery in September. Order at once.  
Orpington Cockerels from \$1.50 each. Trios \$4.50 White Leghorn and Barred Rock Cockerels from \$1 each. Trios from \$3.

**W. A. Pettit,**  
The Acme Poultry Yards, Corydon Av. Winnipeg

**THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM.**  
KILDONAN.

We are now offering at special prices, for quick sale, the main birds of our breeding pens. Write for particulars. Rose Comb Black Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns. The above birds are just what is wanted to improve your stock.

**T. W. BRADY,** Drawer 1270, Winnipeg P. O.

# FARM IMPLEMENTS

Charles Maber, who represents the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. at Gretna, was a visitor to the city recently. Mr. Maber's contented appearance is one of the surest indications of a bountiful harvest in Southern Manitoba.

Mr. Marshall, of the firm of Nelson & Marshall, implement dealers at Elgin, spent several days in the city last week. He reports an excellent business and a magnificent crop in the Elgin district.

Messrs. Sandy McLeod and Charles Cuthbert, of Portage Plains, were in Winnipeg last week. These gentlemen, who are among the pioneers of that district, state that they never saw a better crop on the plains than this year.

## MESSRS. JOSEPH MAW & CO.,

One of the firms who decided not to make an exhibit at the fair this year, lent themselves in a special way to the display at their show rooms on Market Square. Large numbers of visitors called upon them, including quite a proportion of their staff of agents. A very satisfactory business is reported for the week.

## THE FROST & WOOD CO.

One of the most attractive displays of farm implements during fair week was that in the show rooms of the Frost & Wood Co. Their harvesting and haying machinery, as well as a "light draft" binder wheel were shown in motion and were continually surrounded by an interesting crowd of farmers, to whom the company's salesmen explained the many excellent devices which users of implements so readily appreciate. In addition a large assortment of disc harrows, as well as a general line of implements of various styles was displayed.

## THE DEERING HARVESTER CO.

Among the implement dealers that visited the Deering Harvester Co. during the past week were the following:—R. E. Dorren, Moosejaw; C. J. McCusker, Regina; LaCroix Bros., Prince Albert; W. Anderson Dauphin; P. Booth, Austin; J. H. Wilson Wolseley; — Ingram, Sintaluta; J. A. Sterling, Souris; A. T. Smith, Morris; James Eadie, Portage la Prairie, and several others. Most of these dealers were in the city on a combined trip of business and pleasure, and owing to the bright prospects of crops they were all feeling first-class, and all had about the same story to tell in reference to crop prospects.

## THE CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO.

Had a fine display of their celebrated Flying Dutchman plows and other farm implements at their warehouse. The display of Tudhope carriages and cutters was very creditable, including, as it did, something entirely new in the buggy and cutter line. Mr. Jas. B. Tudhope, president and manager of the Tudhope Carriage Co., paid his annual visit to the city and ably assisted the management and travellers in explaining the merits of Tudhope work. The genuine Fish Bros.' wagon was much admired, especially by the dealers who have experienced so much satisfaction in handling this ever popular wagon. The company report very satisfactory results of the week.

## THE FAIRCHILD CO., LTD.

Among other exhibits during fair week we noticed particularly that of The Fairchild Co., Ltd., which was very nicely arranged in their spacious show rooms in the Grain Exchange Building, on Princess St., showing to good advantage the Deering binders and mowers, John Deere plows, Moline and Walkerwille wagons, in fact, a sample of nearly every kind of machinery they handle, also some of the latest styles in carriages. A great number of their agents were in the city and all report that prospects were never brighter. During the week many orders were booked for fall and winter goods. At present much attention is being given to the binder and mower trade and many orders are also being taken for the "Battle Creek Advance" and Waterloo threshing outfits, the sole agencies for which The Fairchild Co. have the good fortune to control.

## THE COCKSHUTT PLOW CO.

Had a large number of their agents in during Exhibition week from various parts of the country, and were also visited during the week by J. A. Sauderson, of Brantford, president of The Adams Wagon Company, whose firm they represent throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories; also Mr. Robert of the Wm. Gray & Sons Company, Ltd., Chatham. The company are acting as agents for the Gray line of carriages in the west. Their showrooms presented an attractive appearance, they having on display a very comprehensive line of plows, seeding machines, wagons and carriages. Their line

of gang plows attracted particular attention, as their new "High Lift" and "Shamrock Gangs" are capturing a large share of Manitoba trade. The Cockshutt plows made a splendid showing in the recent provincial plowing matches and at the final championship match, held on the Experimental Farm, Brandon, on July 4th last, their K 14 cross plow won first place.

## THE JOHN WATSON MFG. CO.

Made their exhibit at their warerooms, 134 Princess St., and were well patronized by the visiting farmers and implement dealers from the outside points. They had an exhibition a full line of their famous stock raisers' implements, including feed cutters in all sizes, grain grinders, horse powers, farrowing mills and a lot of other smaller goods that are now extensively handled by the trade. The line of plows made by the Grand Detour Plow Co., of Dixon, Ill., for which the Watson Co. are the Manitoba agents, attracted considerable attention. They also had one of the Steep 20th Century drills, with Steep's coulter shoe, and as this machine has been perfected and will be on the market in sufficient quantities for another year, several of the dealers were very much interested in it. This machine has been tested under all conditions and has proved to be of material advantage over any of the other styles of drills now on the market, and the makers are expecting a very large demand for them. The Watson Co. report closing several nice orders during the fair week, especially on their sleigh goods, of which they have a big line and make an extra good article.

## THE BALFOUR IMPLEMENT CO.

The Balfour Implement Co.'s display was made at their sample rooms, 138 Princess St., Market Square, Winnipeg, comprising a very handsome wagon, finished in quartered oak, oiled and varnished, manufactured by the Woodstock Wagon and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Woodstock, Ont., who have a reputation of building first-class wagons and sleighs. They also exhibited a very fine line of plows manufactured by the J. I. Case Plow Works of Racine, Wis. This line of plows has built up a reputation for themselves. They claim to have the simplest other styles of drills now on the market also claim that their Triumph gang plow is one horse lighter in draft than any other gang plow sold in Manitoba. Their line of buggies and carriages is of handsome design and fine finish. They carry a line of Canadian almotor wind mills, manufactured by the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Toronto, and also harness, lap rugs and whips. The Balfour Implement Co. have one of the most complete lines of farm implements and vehicles in the market. Having been in business some three years, they have built up a large connection and are deserving of a fair share of the trade. They are jobbers in farm machinery and sell only to the trade.

The Manitoba Anchor Fence Co. had an exhibit of their fence on the grounds of the Winnipeg Industrial, as well as their gates and other fence material and appliances.

The J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co., of Guelph, had a magnificent display of carriages, buggies, cutters, phaetons and express wagons, etc., of various styles at the Winnipeg Industrial. It occupied three rows, full length, of the carriage building.

Munroe, McIntosh & Co., Alexandria, Ont., had an exhibit covering two rows in the carriage building on the Industrial grounds, Winnipeg. This firm have doubled their output during the last two years and showed a nice line of goods.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., showed one of their return five traction engines and 40 inch separator with wagon loader and weigher, feeder and wind stacker, at the Winnipeg Industrial.

T. S. Wright, Winnipeg, had a fine exhibit of the farm machinery he is handling on the exhibition grounds. His Plano harvesting machinery attracted considerable attention, especially the balance wheel in the binder, the momentum of which is supposed to be sufficient to finish tying a shear at the corner or other place when the machine stops or turns.

The Moline Plow Co. have not entered the plow combine that is being talked about. The proposed syndicate had an option on their plant of \$500,000 until July 1st and asked for an extension of time, but it was refused and the deal declared off the minute the time limit was up. The company were not anxious to sell and are more than pleased that they are not in the combine and are free to continue their business on the old successful lines.

The Jumbo Cleaner.—An exhibit which attracted considerable attention at the exhibition grounds was the Jumbo grain cleaner or separator, shown by Beeman & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. It consists of several revolving screen cylinders which are easily interchangeable. This is a new machine here and was closely examined by visitors and its satisfactory work in separating dirty grain was greatly admired. Its capacity is from 40 to 60 bushels of grain per hour.

The Sawyer & Massey Co., Hamilton, had a good exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial of their well known traction and portable engines, as well as tread and sweep horse powers of various kinds—in all 13 different horse powers. In separators they had a good exhibit, their machines being fitted with Wood Bros. or Parsons feeders and either the Russell or their own wind stacker, as well as the most approved weigher and wagon loaders.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., as usual had a good exhibit of their famous threshing machinery under their own canvas at the Winnipeg Industrial. It consisted of a 20 h.p. simple traction engine and 40-62 inch Agitator separator, with feeder, weigher and wind stacker; a 15 h.p. portable engine and 36-58 inch Agitator separator, with feeder, wagon loader and swinging stacker; and a 12 h.p. compound engine, with 32-54 inch separator. An 8 horse power mounted Dingle-Woodbury power and an independent stacker were also shown, as well as numerous threshing sundries.

## The Hancock Disc Plow.

A trial has just been made at Winnipeg of a variety of plow that we think may have an important bearing upon the future of northwestern agriculture. M. T. Hancock, the inventor of this plow, met at the Pan-American exposition Mr. Crisp, of Souris, who is there as a representative of the Province of Manitoba, and was by him advised to come west and look over this country with a view to introducing it here. He promptly ordered up two plows from the southern makers and arranged with Messrs. Maw & Co. to have a test made near Winnipeg, on the farm of Lord Strathcona, at Silver Heights. The land is naturally very stiff, inclined to gumbo, has barn heavily

by 7 deep. A Verity plow of the best quality was then used and made to cut a furrow 13 to 14 inches wide and 7 deep. By the same mode of testing this plow took from 550 to 840 lbs., or an average of 657 lbs. This difference in draft is almost incredible, but the same test had been previously applied with an even more favorable record than that here given. The disc plow covered the weeds perfectly and easily and the surface left was excellent, requiring only a round of the harrows to prepare the land for any kind of seed. The Verity plow clogged repeatedly, and with the help of a chain did not half cover the weeds.

Other makes of disc plows have been introduced by rival makers, but this one has been carefully covered by patents at all points in its progress to its present degree of perfection, and its inventor claims, we think justly, that his implement is out of sight the best yet offered to the farmers of America. It is now being made in nine different States of the Union and is finding ample encouragement wherever introduced.

The test here was made in the presence of Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Thos. Greenway, Jos. Maw and R. Waugh, of The Nor-West Farmer. Both these honorable gentlemen have already placed orders for a plow, being satisfied that it will do better work on an easier draft than any other plow on the market, and are willing to testify to the superior quality of the work left by this implement. Mr. Greenway says that judging from what he saw on this occasion, he is confident that with four good horses on a three disc plow he can this fall turn over eight acres a day and will make a month's continuous test to prove the accuracy of his forecast.



THE HANCOCK PLOW ON TRIAL AT SILVER HEIGHTS.

watersoaked by the recent rains, though now fairly dry, and bears a heavy crop of weeds, averaging 18 inches high. The operation of the discs breaks up this soil in a very different way than can be done by any mould board plow, and the weeds were covered almost perfectly, leaving a surface that by one round of the barrow could be put in perfect condition for seeding. The plow was drawn by two horses, the discs cutting two furrows each between 12 and 13 inches wide and seven inches deep. The sole of the furrow, owing to the nature of the discs, is not left level and smooth, but varies from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  inches deep. The land on which the test was made is not quite regular in its quality, as was evidenced by the varying drafts needed to carry the plow through. Tough soil, such as the most of this land is, requires about a fifth more draft than an opener loan.

With the same plow on the lighter prairie lands to the west and southwest, the draft must be much easier than on the land round Winnipeg, so that this particular test must be the most severe the implement could be put to. This point has been practically demonstrated by a trial made at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, at which a number of local farmers were present. The lightness of the draft as well as the superior quality of the work done being freely acknowledged by all who saw it on that occasion.

At Silver Heights, after a demonstration of the quality of the work the plow can do, a dynamometer was applied to the draft and at seven different points along the furrow the index was read. The readings varied from 450 lbs. to 600, making an average of 543 lbs. for a turn over of 25 inches wide

On July 31 a party of farmers drove out to see the Hancock plow in operation. Among them were Messrs. J. Otis Smith, who has a large holding at Elie station, on the Canadian Northern, and a crop of 800 acres of wheat ready to cut, and Messrs. White and Winslow, who farm at Dakota Siding, a few miles east of Elie, and have 900 acres of growing crop. The same tests as above indicated were made in their presence. Mr. Smith's figures average up as follows. For a cut of 25 inches the average draft by the Hancock plow was 612 lbs. For a cut of 15 inches by the ordinary plow the average draft was 696 lbs. At the close of the test one of these gentlemen left an order for five Hancock plows and the other for six. These American farmers are astonishing the natives by the extent of their operations and this investment in Hancock plows is a sample.

There is only one thing for a young man to do if he wants to live a clean and useful life and die respected and honored among men, and that is to cultivate will force enough to enable him to courteously do what is right in any company and say what is right to any company. It is not necessary to assume any offensive airs of superiority or virtue or morality, when in the presence of those who have a different and lower standard of behaviour, but nothing commands respect like courage; nothing so surely undermines reputation like cowardice; and both courage and cowardice are displayed in little as well as great things. There is neither honor nor self-respect nor gain of any sort in the "jolly good fellowship" of the weak or vicious. God pity the young man who cannot command the respect and good will of his associates and he a jolly good fellow and a loyal friend without transforming himself into an addle-pated fool by drink.

# The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
Proprietors,

COR. McDermot Ave. & Arthur Street,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance.—To Great Britain, \$1.50.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 10c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 14 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

#### LETTERS,

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

#### LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, AUG. 6, 1901.



#### COL. DENT NOT PURCHASING IN MANITOBA.

Efforts have been made by the officers of the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba to have Colonel Dent purchase horses at various points in the province on his return from the west. After considerable persuasion he agreed to stop off at three points along the main line of the C. P. R. to purchase horses, provided he could be shown sufficient horses to purchase from 50 to 80 at each point, as from all reports he had heard he was doubtful if there were many horses such as he wanted, for sale in Manitoba. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Horse Breeders' Association it was decided that, in view of the approaching harvest, the low price offered by Colonel Dent for horses (\$80 for cobs and \$100 for artillery and cavalry horses, with new shoes on front feet and delivery on

cars) and the fact that he has been purchasing only about 40 per cent. of those offered him, it would be impossible to guarantee him the number he required for inspection at the three points he was willing to stop at in Manitoba. It was decided, therefore, for the present to abandon any attempt to gather horses for him to inspect.

#### CROP CONDITIONS IN ALBERTA.

One of The Farmer's correspondents, who has recently been travelling in Alberta, writes from Edmonton under date of August 2nd as follows:—

"The feeling as to the outlook for a satisfactory harvest in Northern Alberta is to-day a few hundred per cent. better than it was two weeks ago. Up to that time the season had been marked by a very heavy rainfall and a lack of warm weather. This was supplemented by hail storms in two or three districts, and although the crop was developing considerably there was a growing fear that if the backward weather should continue much of the grain would be too late in maturing. For the past week, however, all this has been changed; the weather has been fine and warm and everything is going merrily. Should the present favorable conditions continue, a very heavy crop will be cut, especially along the north half of the line.

"A number of late fields were sown for green feed and will be used in that way. The mixed farming system which is practised in Alberta does not depend for its success so exclusively upon the grain yield as does that of Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboina.

"The farmers are making good use of the present favorable conditions and are all very busy making hay while the sun shines.' Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, not much hay-cutting was done until about a week or ten days ago. The hay being gathered this year is all taken from the higher lands, many of the meadows of former years being at present under two feet of water.

"No-harvesting of any account will be done until, say, August 25th, and what is now needed more than anything else is warm, dry weather, and lots of it."

#### TERRITORIAL BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

At the last session of the Territorial Assembly an ordinance was passed dealing with the exemption from municipal taxation of beet sugar factories for a certain number of years. It was stated that signs were not wanting to show that the attention of capital had been attracted to the possibilities of the irrigated west in the way of beet sugar production and this exemption was only an additional inducement to prospective investors.

While it is an undisputed fact that, generally speaking, the farther north sugar beets can be grown the better the article produced, the result of experiments in Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboina have not at all been encouraging, and the same remarks may be made with respect to Montana, where systematic experiments covering a number of years, have conclusively shown the average coefficient of purity and percentage of sugar of beet to be below the requirements for successful manufacture.

The semi-arid area of the west would appear to possess the ideal conditions for beet growing. A soil specially fitted for this root, long cloudless days, absolute control of the moisture supply and a northern latitude sufficiently high and still well within the temperate belt. As a matter of fact, The Farmer is in a position to state that the question is no longer in the problematic stage, but has assumed definite business shape. Some time ago a shipment of beets grown in Southern Alberta was sent to one of the largest sugar refineries in

the State of Utah for polarization. Although they arrived in a somewhat poor condition, being covered with a heavy mold, the test was particularly satisfactory. The purity coefficient was well above 80 per cent., which is the minimum for successful manufacture, and would have been higher had the beets not been dried out en route. The contents of "sugar in beet" was remarkably high, reaching in one case 22.3, and in several cases over 21 per cent. It may here be mentioned that the average per cent. of "sugar in beet" in connection with a series of analyses of Montana-grown beets in 1898 was only 11.2, while the average for Montana analyses for the years 1897-'98-'99 was 12.1. Even Utah, one of the best sugar beet producing states in the Union, could only show a percentage of 14.3 for the above mentioned period. It may, therefore, safely be concluded that there can be no serious difficulties in the way of raising beets of a satisfactory quality in the Territories.

The question of whether it will pay is quite another matter. Up to a few years ago there could have been no doubt that the industry would not have been a profitable one for our conditions. At that time a very considerable amount of hand labor was required in raising this crop, but the aspect of affairs has undergone a wonderful change in consequence of the invention of labor-saving machinery, which has led to an enormous development in the industry all over the world. Allowing a farmer \$2.50 per day for himself and team and paying laborers at the rate of \$1.50 per day, with the price of sugar beets at \$4 per ton (being the minimum price paid in the United States), and a production of 12 to 15 tons per acre, the result would show a total income of \$48 for the 12-ton crop and \$60 for the 15-ton crop, with a profit over and above all expenses of \$18 on the smaller and \$30 on the larger crop.

The industry in question is one essentially adapted to close settlement, and it would appear as if the production of sugar beets ought to be one of the chief occupations of the large community of settlements now in the Territories. The main bar to success has always been the inability of promoters of factories to obtain a sufficient quantity of roots to keep their establishments going at full capacity. During the year 1898 a bounty law was passed in the State of Minnesota, which provided for a minimum value of \$4.25 per ton for beets testing 15 per cent. sugar. Factories were started and beets brought in by railway, in some cases from a distance of 25 miles. The results for the year 1899 were so favorable that a large number of farmers went into the business, and the company as a consequence had very little difficulty in securing contracts to continue its operation. This looks encouraging.

It cannot be denied that the whole question of sugar production is one of the greatest importance. We have only to consider that the average consumption of sugar in Canada for the last ten years is not very far below 150,000 tons per annum, while the United States in the year 1899 consumed considerably over 2,000,000 tons. In this connection it is interesting to note that the world's production of cane sugar is 2,850,000 per annum, while the manufacture of beet sugar reaches 5,950,000. The number of sugar factories now in operation in the United States have a total daily capacity of 22,000 tons of beets, and is being added to at a rapid rate. Once a few refineries go into active existence in the Territories, farmers will rapidly realize the great advantages of having such enterprises in their midst and will make a study of the problem of successful sugar beet growing and acquire the appliances for economical cultivation. With our favorable soil and climatic conditions and large deposits of lime stone, the Northwest Territories should have no difficulty in manufacturing all the sugar it requires and supplying other countries as well.

When writing, please mention this paper.

—It is estimated that the wool clip of the Territories will amount to about 600,000 pounds.

—The English wheat harvest is in full swing now, and it is estimated that the yield will be about a fifth below the general average, though the quality is reported fine. Barley and oats are reported as being of good quality but deficient in quantity.

—A severe epidemic of anthrax has broken out in Eastern Ontario, and quite a large number of animals have died. The Department of Agriculture has veterinary surgeons on the ground making examinations and it is doing all it can to stamp out the epidemic.

—The matter of procuring help to remove the crop of Eastern Assiniboina and Manitoba is at present engaging the attention of the Regina Department of Agriculture. It is understood that the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior will move actively in the matter, and it is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway will grant a very low rate from Northern Alberta to Eastern Assiniboina.

—Oklahoma is taking a foolish way of disposing of a tract of Indian land that is to be thrown open to settlement. The terrible scramble, with loss of life, that they have seen on previous occasions has no doubt taught them the folly of throwing the land open without restriction. This time the land is to be disposed of by lottery. There are 13,000 parcels of land, comprising over 2,000,000 acres, and for this there are over 20,000 applicants. Only one in sixteen can hope to secure land, and the excitement is intense. Where there is such a demand it should be possible to auction off that land to advantage rather than give it away. If these people, hungry for land, would come to the Canadian West they could have better land and a chance to pick it out.

## The Excuse

Made by many a man for taking a drink at the bar is that he needs a bracer. He feels weak, his stomach is "out of sorts" and liquor makes him "feel good." The

tired man who sits on a pin leaps up with new energy, but no one would say that this energy was evidence of the strength giving power of a pin. So with the energy induced by liquors. They only spur the body on, but do not strengthen it.

Strength is made from food properly digested and assimilated. When the stomach is diseased there is a failure to extract the nutrition from food and the body grows weak. The weak body needs strengthening, not stimulating.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, so that the nutrition of food is perfectly extracted and assimilated and the body nourished into health and strength.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is no other medicine "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and allied organs.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have been of great benefit to me," writes (Prof.) Pleasant A. Oliver, of Viola, Fulton Co., Ark. "Before I used the above mentioned remedies my sleep was not sound: digestion bad; a continual feeling of misery. I now feel like a new man."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and liver.





While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

#### What of the Future Indian?

G. R. B., Calgary, Alta.: "The announcement of any sort of fete day in this country is the signal for 'the gathering of the clans' of Indians. A horse race is their especial delight, and to it they will come out in hundreds, if not thousands, often travelling one hundred miles or more to attend these festivities. Such a gathering forces them upon our notice, and very naturally suggests the question as to the future of these people. Is our present system of handling them really tending toward their betterment? This is a very fair question—an important one, in fact—yet I venture to say that very many persons who should be competent to judge would say that the improvement, if any, is exceedingly small. In fact, some people even go so far as to say that the Indian of to-day with the present system of government feeding is more hopelessly lazy and useless than were his forefathers. Of course, a few of the Indians really do some work and raise a little produce on their reserves, but at the present rate of advancement it looks as though the 21st century red man will not be very much different from his old great-great-grandfather of 1901. If I mistake not, the tribes are getting larger rather than smaller, and are we as a nation to have 'the Indian question' on our hands to the end of time? True, we have a few industrial schools, but I have never heard that education amongst the children is compulsory. Perhaps, however, it is. One thing is sure, namely, that after the youth has been educated no sufficient and systematic effort is put forth to retain him as a useful citizen. He is not encouraged to identify himself in any way with what we have come to call civilization, and he goes right back to the blanket, in some cases perhaps to combine the white man's sins with the Indian's indolence. Would it not be better to adopt a system which would give to every Indian child a useful training (following much the same lines as that of the present industrial school system, but making it compulsory upon every Indian youth to attend), and then to start him off in a way to earning a fair living, withdrawing the grant except in cases of real misfortune—in short, giving him a good chance, and then forcing him to work for his living the same as anyone else. In this way our Indian, in a few generations, might become somebody worth while. But industry is not spontaneous with the red man, and it seems almost useless to attempt to do much with him if he knows that he will be looked after whether he works or not. When we look this question fairly in the face it is a serious one and perhaps somebody who knows a great deal more about it than I do will let us know what the government intends to do to make these people an incorporate part of 20th century civilization."

#### The Three-Horse Evener Again.

Postmaster, Theodore, N. W. T.: "I notice in the last issue of The Farmer that Mr. Bassett, of Glen Lyon, Man., has almost solved that important and much enquired after problem of hitching three horses to a wagon so that they can walk along comfortably, having no side draft and at the same time have the rigging handy. Mr. Bassett hangs his evener under the wagon tongue, but I do not like that as well as above. When using a wagon-box, I hang the

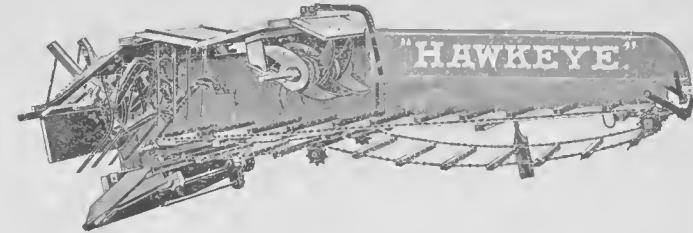
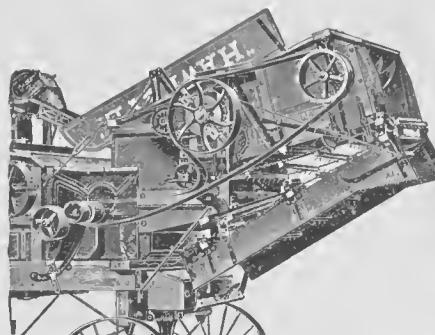
## "HAWKEYE"

### Automatic Band-Cutter & Self-Feeder

THE BEST MANUFACTURED.



YOU need a Feeder, why not write us for circular, and after careful examination order the "Hawkeye"—the oily Feeder made with two governors. Guaranteed fully.



The Waterous Traction Engine 18 h.p.  
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## THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.

Winnipeg, Man.

long triplite with a small rope or light chain from the ring in wagon-box rod. If drawing a load of hay any long distance, three horses work fine, and I then hang the triplite to the hay rack. I have used an inch rope for pulling the load, and found it to work just about as well as a chain, and it does not cut into the wood part of wagon. I pass the rope over the front axle or between the sand-board and the ax'e, and then back to the hind axle near the centre. With this kind of a hitch it is simply impossible for any side draft to take place because the pull all comes on the hind axle, and the latter shoves on the king-bolt, which is exactly in the centre of the front one. I have never seen or heard of any other kind of three-horse hitch to a wagon which did not give a side draft."

#### Want Railroad Service.

Reader, Wellwood, Manitoba, writes: "The farmers in this district are wondering when the C.P.R. intend putting on a regular service between Macgregor and Wellwood."

Answer.—We understand from General Superintendent Leonard that this line will not be operated until this year's crop is to be handled.

#### One for the Tread Power.

W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.: "I am glad to announce that I have been converted by the article from the pen of Alex. McLay, Horse Hills, which appeared in a recent issue on this subject—the best power for the farm. The subject has been baffling me for considerable time. I think we should take into consideration the number of horses standing absolutely idle during winter, as well as the stock bull, and also the beneficial effect exercise would have on their health. However, Mr. McLay can count on my conversion whether he's a Methodist or a Presbyterian, and from what I can see now nothing short of a miracle will cause me to backslide. Keep up the good missionary work."

#### The Knee Hill Country.

Ignorance, Okotoks, Alta.: "I would be glad if some reader of The Farmer would give me a little information regarding the Knee Hill country, Alberta. Is it suitable for ranching or is it a mixed farming district?"

#### Stock Watering Reserves.

An Old Stockman says: "The lack of water on the range is what kills nine-tenths of the cattle in winter and early spring. The commonly accepted theory that cattle can get along fairly well if there is good grass and a little snow on the ground to give them moisture is false. The licking of snow for water does not satisfy an ox or a cow. On the other hand, it makes them feverish, produces congestion and inflammation of the digestive organs. This is soon

followed by ulcerations and pus in the stomach and intestines, which finally leads to death, and under these conditions nothing can save them. Cattle, to be healthy, should have water every day, and it is a fact that they need it more in winter when they are compelled to subsist on dry grass than in summer when the grass is green and succulent and in the morning is covered with a heavy dew. If one will only watch cattle in winter they will soon see how necessary is water and plenty of it. Cattle will leave hills and table lands covered with damp, melting snow and seek springs miles away for a refreshing drink of cool water. Watch them and see if this is not so. The habits of animals are an open book, that every reasonable stockman should make it his business to study. Sheep apparently can get along on snow much better than cattle. They will not hunt streams where there is plenty of snow mixed with the grass. They seem to be able to do without water under these conditions for many days at a time and even for weeks, if necessary, without any apparent suffering or injury. Horses can beat either sheep or cattle subsisting on straight grass and snow without water. It is quite apparent that if the stock industry in Assiniboia and Alberta is to succeed, the government will have to foster and protect the water supply for stock."

I consider this water question the most vital one in connection with the range. The springs and reserves are being gradually taken up by men with small bunches of cattle, who herd them in the vicinity of the water, and range cattle coming in to drink are driven away by dogs kept for that purpose. The Western Stock Growers' Association passed the following resolutions at their last annual meeting in Calgary in April in reference to this most important question:—

"The Western Stock Growers' Association desire to impress upon the Dominion Government the extreme importance of reservations for stock watering purposes in Alberta and Assiniboia. They feel it their duty to do this, not in the interests of large stock owners only, but of every one who owns a horse or cow on the range, and in the interests of the settlers of this country."

It is well known that farmers with small bunches of stock become the strongest advocates of water reservations, as it is a serious matter to them when their stock have to wander far away in search of water, the outcry against water reservations is mainly by new arrivals who have not the interests of the country at heart, but wish to acquire those desirable locations as a free homestead, and in many cases they squat on these water reserves, content to wait for the time, which they think will come sooner or later, when such reserves will be thrown open and they will get it for nothing.

Now this Association does not advocate the throwing open of any existing reservations under any circum-

stances, but as the government may consider this necessary in some cases now, and possibly in years to come, we would recommend that it be made one of the land regulations of the country that no land, once reserved for stock watering purposes, or any portion of such land, whether there is water on it or not, shall be open to free entry, but shall only be disposed of by public auction, as in the case of school lands, at an upset price of \$5 per acre. This, we believe, will legally prevent the squatting of such lands at the present time, as men will know the hopelessness of ever obtaining a free entry, and the possibility of being over-bid at auction.

It will be also only common justice to law abiding settlers who have been building up this country for years and who desired these water reserves, but had to locate on waterless lands adjoining; and whose time and labor have added to the value of these water reserves. At auction these old settlers will have an equal chance to acquire such lands, or at least they will know that the value of the land refused to them will go to help the revenue of their country. We believe that under existing land regulations, land that owing to special circumstances has a value beyond the ordinary value of surrounding lands, or that is a conceded homestead, is thereby withdrawn from free settlement, and is disposed of by sale only; we feel, therefore, that our suggestion regarding water reserves is only in accordance with the spirit of the land laws. We would further urge upon the Government the importance of removing squatters who are now trespassing on water reserves, and to take steps to prevent such possible trespass in the future, we ask this in justice to surrounding settlers and stock, who are thus prevented from using the water for their stock."

I wish you would publish William Pearce's report to the Department of the Interior on the water reserves. He made this report in 1896 and it will speak for itself."

Note.—Owing to the crowded state of our columns this issue, Mr. Pearce's report is held over until another issue.)



#### I SELL THESE MACHINES DIRECT TO THE TRADE

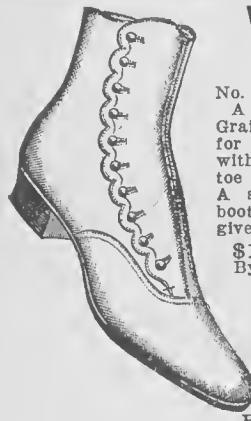
And can say that they are the cheapest and best in the market. I can wash the same machine clean at a time 24 shirts with 4 pails of suds and if wanted white and cold as it is in two compartments, or one pair of hose with one gallon of suds. Price \$16.00. 20 shirt size, \$14.00. 18 shirt size, \$12.00. 16 shirt size, \$10.00. I will give one hundred dollars to the first merchant who can produce a washer at any price up to \$10.00 that will do any better work than the McCrossan Rockers. 10 shirt size, \$5.00. 13 shirt size, \$6.00. I will accept orders from farmers when your merchants do not sell my machines. McCrossan Peerless is only \$3.50. The Dowly make cleans about 8 shirts at a time. Strong and easy to work. Solid rubber roll wringers \$3.50.

T. McCROSSAN,  
Factory: 356 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

# Serviceable Footwear.

We desire to emphasize our strong position in furnishing the BEST QUALITY of merchandise at the lowest known prices, and we particularly call attention to the fact that everything advertised by us IS NOT ONLY THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE FOR THE MONEY, BUT AN ARTICLE ENSURING LASTING SATISFACTION. This is particularly true of our Footwear. A goodly number of people are deluded by "ridiculous" prices extensively advertised in various mediums; such "ridiculous" prices are bait for the bargain-hunter, and the quality (or rather the LACK of quality) quickly explains the alleged low prices after the hapless purchaser has parted with his money. We wish it to be strictly understood that NO SHODDY ARTICLE FINDS A PLACE IN OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, as we will under no consideration resort to the device of "skinning the quality to the teeth" in order to make a sale at a phenomenally low price. This point every purchaser should take into consideration—that there is a distinct difference between the guarantee of giving VALUE and giving SATISFACTION; for example, if you desire to spend only 75c. for a pair of lady's boots, anybody can give you 75c. worth of boots and give you value, but it is an acknowledged fact that, while you have received full value for 75c., the boots you have received will not (and you cannot expect it to) be a satisfactory purchase. You would have done better had you paid a little more for standard quality, such as you always get in our shoes. Our prices are as low as it is possible to go and find usefulness in the articles sold; below that mark we will not, under any circumstance, descend.

Another point we would like to emphasize to our customers is our absolute agreement to have goods returned at our expense and promptly refund every dollar paid if the goods are not entirely satisfactory. Other houses advertise to refund the money if goods are not as REPRESENTED, relying upon careless reading of the descriptions to hold customers to a bargain which on arrival of the goods he finds is not what was expected. WE SAY DISTINCTLY WITHOUT EQUIVOCATION THAT THOUGH GOODS ARE AS REPRESENTED BY US, BUT YOU ARE FOR ANY REASON DISSATISFIED WITH THEM, WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY. Could we say anything stronger in evidence of the faith and confidence we have in our Footwear and other goods.



## WOMEN'S BOOTS.

No. 13—  
A bright Pebble Grain Leather Boot for women, buttoned, with plain medium toe and heavy sole. A strong, serviceable boot that is bound to give satisfaction.  
**\$1.75 per pair.**  
By mail, 24c. extra.

No. 12—  
Good kid, buttoned, kid tip, extended sole, medium toe. Sizes 2½ to 7.  
**\$1.50 per pair.**  
By mail 24c. extra.

No. 11—  
Kid, buttoned, patent tip, medium sewn sole, a good fitting boot. Sizes 2½ to 7.  
**\$1.25 per pair.**  
By mail 24c. extra.

No. 14—  
Made of good kid, buttoned, medium toe, kid tip, flexible sewn sole. This boot has all the style, fit, comfort, elegance and long wear that can be put into any boot to sell at this price. Sizes 2½ to 7.  
**\$1.75 per pair.**  
By mail 24c. extra.

No. 16—  
Fine kid, medium toe, Goodyear welt. Sizes 2½ to 7.  
**\$3.25 per pair.**  
By mail 24c. extra.

No. 15—  
Made of fine kid, buttoned, kid tip, medium sole. This boot will stand lots of hard wear—with the greatest degree of comfort, too. Sizes 2½ to 7.  
**\$2.50 per pair.**  
By mail 24c. extra.

No. 17—  
Very fine kid, kid tip, medium toe, Goodyear welt. Best \$3.50 boot in Canada. Sizes 2½ to 7.  
**\$3.50 per pair.**  
By mail 24c. extra.

No. 6—  
Made of fine kid, lace, kid tip, extended sole, high cut—as comfortable when new as an old boot and as shapely when old as a new one. Sizes 2½ to 7.  
**\$2.50 per pair.**  
By mail, 24c. extra.

No. 5—  
Good kid, lace, kid tip, very flexible sole, medium toe, a really nice looking boot and a good wearer. Sizes 2½ to 7.  
**\$1.75 per pair.**  
By mail 24c. extra.

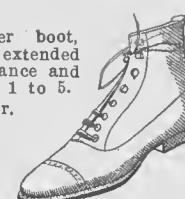
No. 4—  
Good kid, lace, kid tip, sewn medium sole, medium toe. Sizes 2½ to 7.  
**\$1.50 per pair.**  
By mail 24c. extra.

## BOYS' BOOTS.

No. 44—  
A strong leather boot, neat appearance and great wearer, heavy sole slightly extended to protect upper, tip. Sizes 1 to 5  
**\$1.25 per pair.**  
By mail 28c. extra.



No. 45—  
Fine, smooth leather boot, medium heavy, tip, extended sole, nice neat appearance and a good wearer. Sizes 1 to 5.  
**\$1.50 per pair.**  
By mail 28c. extra.



No. 47—  
Fine kid, medium toe, tip—the boy's dressy boot—comfortable, stylish and a good wearer.  
**\$2.00 per pair.**  
By mail 24c. extra.

## YOUNG BOYS' BOOTS.

No. 59—  
Good smooth leather boot, toe cap, medium toe, good medium sole, a lasting, durable boot. Sizes 11 to 2.  
**\$1.00 per pair.**  
By mail, 28c. extra.



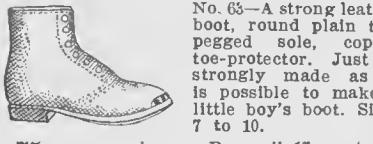
No. 60—  
Smooth leather, tip, medium sole, nice appearance, strongly made. Sizes 11 to 13.  
**\$1.25 per pair.**  
By mail 28c. extra. 3



No. 62—  
Fine kid, medium toe, tip, sewn sole, a dressy boot for the young lad. Sizes 11 to 13.  
**\$1.75 per pair.**  
By mail 20c. extra.

## LITTLE BOYS' BOOTS.

No. 63—  
A strong leather boot, round plain toe, pegged sole, copper toe-protector. Just as strongly made as it is possible to make a little boy's boot. Sizes 7 to 10.  
**\$1.00 per pair.**  
By mail 10c. extra.  
**75c. per pair.**  
By mail 17c. extra.



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Strong and durable, leather facings, tan color, leather soles. Light and easy on the feet. Just the kind the little lads like this time of the year. Postage 12c. per pair extra.  
Youths', sizes 10, 11, 12 and 13. 85c. per pair.  
Boys', sizes 1 to 5, \$1.00 per pair.

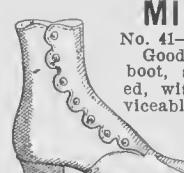
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Made with navy blue canvas tops and rubber bottoms. Good value. Postage 10c. per pair extra.

Boys', sizes 1 to 5... 50c. per pair.  
Youths', sizes 11 to 13... 45c. per pair.  
Children's, sizes 6 to 10... 40c. per pair.  
(No ½ sizes.)

## MISSES' BOOTS.

No. 41—  
Good glove-grain leather boot, soft and pliable, buttoned, with tip and heel. A serviceable, heavy boot. Sizes 11 to 2 (no ½ sizes).  
**\$1.15 per pair.**  
By mail 22c. extra.



No. 42—  
A fine, soft grain leather boot, buttoned, tip, low sensible heel. A good, strong, serviceable boot. Sizes 11 to 2 (no ½ sizes).  
**\$1.75 per pair.**  
By mail 22c. extra.



No. 43—  
Bright pebble leather Lace, plain medium toe, soft and strong—no better school boot made. Sizes 11 to 2 (no ½ sizes).  
**\$1.40 per pair.**  
By mail 22c. extra.



## GIRLS' BOOTS.

No. 49—  
Strong pebble leather boot, buttoned, medium toe, sewn sole, spring heel, tip. Sizes 8 to 10 (no ½ sizes).  
**\$1.00 per pair.**  
By mail 15c. extra.



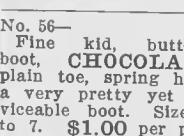
No. 50—  
Box calf leather boot, buttoned, common sense toe, tip, sewn sole, spring heel. Sizes 8 to 10½.  
**\$1.25 per pair.**  
By mail 15c. extra.



No. 53—  
Fine kid lace boot, tip, light sewn sole, spring heel, with special steel stays for weak ankles—which can be removed when desirable. Sizes 4 to 6½.  
**\$1.00 per pair.**  
By mail 10c. extra.



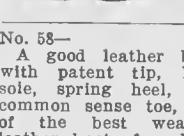
No. 54—  
Dongola kid, buttoned, tip, light sole, spring heel. Sizes 3 to 7.  
**50c. per pair.**  
By mail 7c. extra.



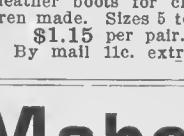
No. 56—  
Fine kid, buttoned boot, CHOCOLATE. plain toe, spring heels, a very pretty yet serviceable boot. Sizes 4 to 7. \$1.00 per pair.  
By mail 7c. extra.



No. 57—  
Dongola kid, tip, medium toe, medium sole, spring heel; a nice looking, strong and durable boot. Sizes 5 to 7.  
**\$1.00 per pair.**  
By mail 11c. extra.



No. 58—  
A good leather boot, with patent tip, light sole, spring heel, neat common sense toe, one of the best wearing leather boots for children made. Sizes 5 to 7½.  
**\$1.15 per pair.**  
By mail 11c. extra.

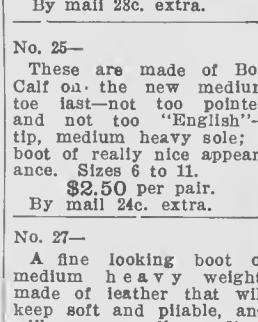


## MEN'S BOOTS.

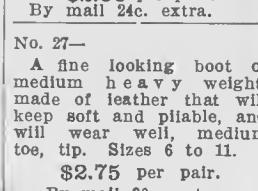
No. 23—  
Made of good strong smooth leather, a nice, comfortable fitter, riveted sole, full plain toe—a well-finished boot. Sizes 6 to 11.  
**\$1.75 per pair.**  
By mail 28c. extra.



No. 24—  
Kid boot, medium heavy weight, sewn sole, plain wide toe, a soft and comfortable boot which makes a regular "foot-rest" for an old man or anyone suffering from corns, bunions, etc. Sizes 6 to 11.  
**\$2.25 per pair.**  
By mail 28c. extra.



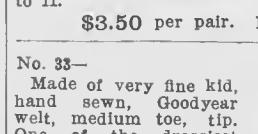
No. 25—  
These are made of Box Calf oil—the new medium toe last—not too pointed and not too "English"—tip, medium heavy sole; a boot of really nice appearance. Sizes 6 to 11.  
**\$2.50 per pair.**  
By mail 24c. extra.



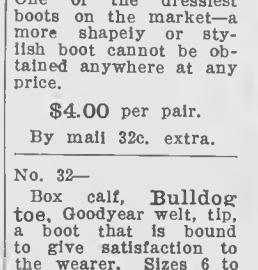
No. 27—  
A fine looking boot of medium heavy weight, made of leather that will keep soft and pliable, and will wear well, medium toe, tip. Sizes 6 to 11.  
**\$2.75 per pair.**  
By mail 30c. extra.



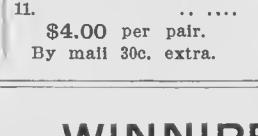
No. 29—  
For hard usage an honest \$3.50 boot will wear longer than a \$6.00 pair—because stronger sorts of leather can be used. This is an honest \$3.50 boot. Made of box calf, Goodyear welt, tip, medium toe, neat and stylish. Sizes 6 to 11.  
**\$3.50 per pair.**  
By mail 28c. extra.



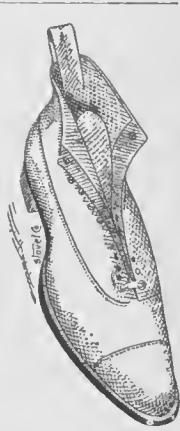
No. 30—  
Box calf, Goodyear welt, tip, a very nobby boot with toe slightly more pointed, equally as good value. Sizes 6 to 11.  
**\$3.50 per pair.**  
By mail 28c. extra.



No. 33—  
Made of very fine kid, hand sewn, Goodyear welt, medium toe, tip. One of the dressiest boots on the market—a more shapely or stiffer boot cannot be obtained anywhere at any price.  
**\$4.00 per pair.**  
By mail 32c. extra.



No. 32—  
Box calf, Bulldog toe, Goodyear welt, tip, a boot that is bound to give satisfaction to the wearer. Sizes 6 to 11.  
**\$4.00 per pair.**  
By mail 30c. extra.





As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

##### Sore Feet in Calves—A Boar.

A. G. M., Chater, Man.: "1. What is best to do for a couple of calves that have badly swollen feet? They are running in a herd and perhaps the brush and mud may be the cause. They seem to bleed between hoofs. 2. I have a valuable boar that swells at sheath and collects a certain amount of water in it. I have given salts and nitre, but to no effect."

Answer.—1. Examine the feet carefully for barbs of spear grass, and when found, remove with tweezers, cutting the skin if necessary. A foot bath of sugar of lead one ounce, soft water one gallon, may be useful to allay irritation and reduce swelling. The calves should be kept in until their feet have time to recover.

2. The sheath must be dirty, and should be washed out. Use boracic acid one ounce to a quart of water, dissolved by boiling. Syringe this into the sheath twice a day until cured.

##### Lumps in Cow's Teats.

Vox Populi, Oaknook, Man.: "1. I have a cow seven years old which has a small swelling in each teat, almost the shape of a dumbbell or spool. What is the matter? 2. What can I do for it? 3. What is the cause? 4. What will prevent it coming on others? These swellings seem sore and I think were the cause of one cow going dry. She had them last year and would not give milk this year."

Answer.—1. Thickening of the lining of the milk duct.

2. If it obstructs milking, use a teat syphon or milking tube. If the passage is too much narrowed to admit one, it will have to be slit with a teat knife.

3. Injury to the teat. Roughness in milking, such as undue pinching and pulling in milking or stripping.

4. Avoidance of above causes when possible.

##### Carpitis from Injury to Knee.

Bert, Innisfail, Alta.: "I have a horse, four years old, that has a swollen knee. Don't know how it was done. Think he must have sprained it. It has been done for over a month. Have blistered it several times, but still there is a swelling in front of knee and he is unable to use the leg. Swelling is painful to the touch. He is out on pasture and getting oats and (of late) condition powder. Would you tell me what I can do for him?"

Answer.—Injuries to joints are often followed by serious results and in the above case a permanently stiff knee is to be feared. Rub it and massage it with gentle pressure of the fingers twice a day, applying a little of the following liniment at the same time:—Liniment of belladonna one ounce, soap liniment three ounces. Mix. The knee should also be moved backwards and forwards daily, so as to prevent stiffness from remaining permanent.

##### Lameness in Cow.

H. G., Springfield, Man.: "A valuable cow is very lame on front foot, which is hot and swelled from hoof to knee, hoof spreads open at cleft; have put her in the stable, as she seems

hardly able to move with pain; is in good condition otherwise. What is the disease and is there any remedy for it? Is it contagious? This is the third animal this season that has had it."

Answer.—Cases of this kind do not occur without a cause, and it is likely that if you examine the leg carefully you will find that it has been injured in some way. Spear grass is a frequent cause of sore feet at this time of the year, or a snag may have run up between the claws and broken off, or perhaps a misstep has sprained a ligament or tendon. There is no contagious disease capable of producing the symptoms described and if several cows have been affected they must have been exposed to the same cause.

##### Indigestion.

Subscriber, Valley River: "One of my cows had been milked right up to time of dropping her calf. The milk seemed to hurt the calf, for it would bawl immediately after drinking. Every passage seemed to be curdled milk. The calf lived nearly three weeks, when it died. Was its death caused by milking the dam up to time of calving, or was it indigestion?"

Answer.—The calf was suffering from indigestion, but whether due to the quality of the milk or to other causes is difficult to say. Milking the cow up to the time of calving may have deprived the calf of the colostrum which is necessary to the healthy action of the intestines in the new-born animal.

## SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

### A Sad Letter From a Lady Whose Husband Was Dissipated.

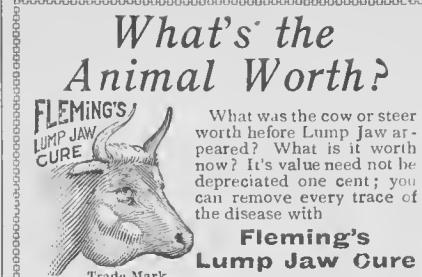
### How She Cured Him With a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and now we have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain, sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 31 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

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What was the cow or steer worth before Lump Jaw appeared? What is it worth now? Its value need not be depreciated one cent; you can remove every trace of the disease with

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Always cures, seldom leaves even a scar. One to three applications only needed.

St. George, April 6th, 1899.  
Messrs. Fleming Bros.—The bottle of Lump Jaw Cure that I got was used on two of my cattle—one had a lump on the throat as large as your fist, two applications completely cured it. The other had a large lump under the ear, two applications have reduced it, but one more will be required to completely remove it. I have still two-thirds of the bottle left. I can sincerely recommend your remedy, as experience verifies all you claim in its favor.

ASHTON H. BAUTINHEIMER.

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6. Our Concord Collars are thonged with lace leather not split, which becomes hard and brittle in a few weeks.
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Insist on purchasing our make of goods. For sale by all dealers in the harness line or send direct to 619 Main Street, Winnipeg.

## THE GREAT WEST SADDLERY CO., LTD.

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BRANDON, MAN.

We have now ready the largest stock of Wood Pumps in the West. We have all sizes of

WOOD PUMPS,  
CATTLE PUMPS,  
PORCELAIN CYLINDERS,  
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Every Pump warranted.  
Don't buy until you have had our Catalogue and prices.

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Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

#### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

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Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

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##### Beware of Imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

##### Stallion at Large.

Subscriber, Gruber, Man.: "A has scrub stallion which he has tethered out or on hobbles. B has mares which he is taking to pedigree horse. Can B make A keep in his scrub horse, as B's mares are running out and may run down to where this scrub horse is? 2. What damages could B claim if said scrub horse were to get loose from A and B found him with his mares?"

Answer.—A is liable to a penalty to be recovered before a magistrate, and, in addition, to damages by civil proceedings.

##### Fire By-Law.

Amateur: "That clause in fire law about plowing guards must surely mean that unguarded stacks may be burnt by running fires without anybody being liable. If that isn't the meaning of the clause, what is it there for? The second clause, I suppose, means that four men can fire prairie without being liable."

Answer.—We should first see the by-law you refer to before we can venture an opinion. Where is the by-law to be seen in print?

##### Boundary Line.

P. M. R., Pilot Mound: "1. I live on s.w. 1/4 of section and my neighbor on the s.e. 1/4 wishes to run the line between us. It is in a scrubby part of the country, and as I am a new settler, I find it impossible every summer to spare the time, as I want to get as much broken each year as possible. Can he get a surveyor in to run it and charge me half the cost? If so, must he give me written notice of his intention. I have offered to run it in the fall after it freezes up, but he is not willing to do it then. He has a piece of land broken to an imaginary line and I have broken out to his breaking. 2. What legal remedy have I against a neighbor who allows wild oats and buckwheat to go to seed after being notified by the pathmaster?"

Answer.—1. In case the owner of the land requires to have boundary line surveyed, he shall give notice in writing to all parties interested, and in one month thereafter may employ a duly qualified surveyor, and each party interested shall pay a proportionate share of the expense. 2. Liable to a penalty, recoverable before a J. P.

##### Farm Lease.

Subscriber: "Can I make a tenant having it rented on shares for 3 years get off the farm if he does not do his work as the lease calls for? And how to put him off. First, he told me he would sow 1½ bushels of wheat to the acre, but that was not put in the lease, and when I saw him sowing, his drill was only set for a little over a bushel, pickled in the morning and sowed the same day. I don't think he sowed any

more than a bushel at that rate. I told him he was not sowing enough. He told me to mind my own business; he would not sow any more than a peck if he thought he would, and I could not make him. Can I or can I not in this case? Now the crop is very thin, some of it wants summer fallowing. Can I make him do it or not? The land was all summer fallowed when he went on, but was not harrowed. He sowed it in that condition, not giving it a stroke before or after the drill. His lease also calls for all the manure to be spread on the summer fallow each year, and he has not done so—has not even taken it away from the house. Can I compel him to move it or not? He will not let me move it. Can I collect for damages to house, as it will rot the boards? I was on the farm the other day; the stable doors were all torn off and the partitions were all torn down and the place in a frightful state. Can I compel him to fix them or not, as the lease calls for wear, but not to tear the buildings to pieces. The lease also calls for the summer fallow to be kept free from weeds, and he has not got them all plowed under. What can I do in this case, as it looks bad?"

Answer.—Cannot give an opinion without seeing the lease, but from what you indicate, we think you may have the power to put an end to the tenancy by suit, if an amicable arrangement cannot be effected.

##### Government Road Allowancees.

Enquirer, Glencairn, Man.—"A owns the s.w. 1/4 of section 5, B owns the s.e. 1/4 of section 6, just north of the correction line. The mound that should be at the s.e. corner of sec. 6 cannot be found. Now, to measure off 160 rods from the mound in the centre of the south side of sec. 6 eastward and then run a line straight to the mound at the n.e. corner of sec. 6 will make a crook in the road at that place. B says we should take the line from the two mounds at the east side of sec. 9 and the one at the n.e. corner of sec. 6, and run a straight line from those south to the correction line, which would give B about 170 rods along his south line and A about 150 rods on the south side of his. 1. Must the road be straight, or is it probable that there is a crook in it at this place? 2. What stumps should I take to establish his line with the least possible expense? 3. If a surveyor is brought out, does each one whom the line affects have to pay a share of the expense?"

Answer.—1. Not necessarily: the road allowances are fixtures and defined by the regular government plans.

2. By employing a qualified land surveyor.

3. The line affects the owner of the land and the municipality having control of the highway. You had better see the council of the municipality about having the highway defined.

##### School Trustee.

Enquirer, Roseport, Man.: "Can a school trustee take a contract that is let by public auction on a school which he is trustee for and receive pay for same work, said trustees being vendors, also inspectors of work after completion?"

Answer.—Trustee who takes such a contract shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat and every such contract is null and void.

##### Fored Road-Boundary Fence.

J.H.W., Snowflake, Man.: "A farmer owns a quarter section of land. There is a public road through the farm. The farmer now wants to have something for the use of the road. After this, can the councillor give one rod wide of road along one side of the farm for use of road through farm? If so, can farmer get the deed of the one rod wide of road or can he fence it? 2. I own a quarter section of land in herd law district. I wish to fence it. A speculator owns a quarter section adjoining my land. He does not use his land. Can I compel him to pay for half of line fence?"

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### NO SHODDY GOODS.

We do not sell unreliable merchandise. If you are looking for cheap, shoddy goods, we do not have them; but if you want good, substantial, serviceable qualities, we can supply you and save you money. It never pays to put honest money into poor, cheap wares, and if you bought them from us it would be just as unsatisfactory for us as for you, for if you got them once you would not likely buy again. We therefore **SELL NOTHING THAT WE CANNOT RECOMMEND** without telling you so, because we want your permanent trade, and we know you would not give us this unless you were satisfied.

### YOUR DOLLARS REACH FAR.

Your dollars go further with us than anywhere else we know of. We can give you more for your money than other houses because our expenses are less.

**We do an exclusive Mail Order business.** No city trade monopolises our time and attention; we have, in fact, nothing to do but study the interests of Mail Order buyers. Our system is such that we can supply all classes of people with anything they eat, wear, or use with the greatest promptitude. We buy for cash and we sell for cash. We have no bad debts, employ no salesmen, entail no losses. We can, therefore, stretch the buying power of your dollar to an extent which your local merchant would never dream possible. Buying by mail from us is the only way that will put money in your pockets. Try it!

### NO SENTIMENT IN BUSINESS.

The time has gone by when one trades at a place because his folks traded there before him, or for any other sentimental reasons. We're now in the 20th Century, and the commercial spirit of the age says "Get the most and best you can for your money."

We believe you can get the most and best from us.

If you are NOT SURE that you are buying your general merchandise to the very best advantage to YOURSELF, then be sure to remember us. As we've said before, we can save you money on most anything you can require.

What are your wants for the fall? Most likely a new carpet or a rug. You can obtain it here to better advantage than from any house in Canada, Eastern or Western. Are you thinking of buying a piano or an organ, a sewing machine, crockery, pictures or curtains? Are you going to paint or paper this fall? Good paint is a money saver: it makes the life of wood-work last twice as long. How about clothing, cloaks, dry goods and millinery for the family? How is your supply of drugs? Have you ever figured how much we can save you on high-grade fresh groceries? Perhaps some one of your family is musically inclined; how about a violin or a guitar or a mandolin? We can save you money on all or any of these articles.

### SAVE CARRIAGE CHARGES.

Let us initiate you into the secret of making profitable purchases. Suppose you want a dress, a pair of shoes and some other light-weight articles weighing about 15 lbs. You live, we will say, at Grenfell. You consult the freight and express rates, and learn that if you order by express your charges will amount to 80c., and if by freight \$1.02. This is 22c. in favor of express. But just consider! By freight it will cost no more to send 100 lbs. than 15 lbs. Ship, therefore, by freight and pay charges \$1.02, and you get **\$5 lbs. additional goods at Winnipeg prices for an additional expenditure of only 22c. for freight.** Look over our list of groceries and other goods, and you will soon make up the extra weight.

When you read this you may perhaps say "But I don't need the heavy goods when I am in a hurry for small goods." Quite true, yet it is right here that your opportunity for reducing the cost of transportation comes in. You simply figure ahead and order a 30 or 40 days' supply of, we will say, canned goods, tea, coffee, cocoa, or any other article that is in constant use in your home.

### THE "STANDARD DESIGNER" FREE.

Thousands of ladies consider the "Designer" the best fashion magazine printed. We consider it so, too. It is profusely illustrated with colored plates and beautiful black-and-white drawings, and contains in its hundred pages a world of information on those most fascinating topics to ladies—"Fashion and Fabrics." In addition to hundreds of designs of seasonable patterns, it also contains interesting items on Dressmaking, Health and Beauty, Millinery, New Books, Botany, Crotchetting, Knitting, etc., etc. With all orders for goods of \$1 or over which reach us before the 1st of September we will, upon request, send the current number of this high-class fashion magazine absolutely free, or if your order amounts to \$5 or over, we will enter your name in our books for one complete year's subscription to the "Designer." We make this offer for the purpose of introducing ourselves to you, as also to make known the merits of standard fashions, which we can supply at any time. Ladies will do well to take advantage of this offer, for soon the great question of dresses and frocks for women and children for the fall must come up, and in the "Designer" you can get more valuable and timely information than from any source.

For the sake of the many illustrated patterns alone you ought to have this magazine in your home. Standard patterns are the most perfect patterns made. There's a style, too, about the finished garments cut from them such as is not possible to attain with other patterns. Whenever you want a pattern, write to us for it.

Box 522. THE F. O. MABER CO., Winnipeg.

Answer.—We would like to know the terms under which the municipality acquired the road. All public roads through farms are acquired by agreement or by expropriation made under aute. 2. No; not until he encloses his own land.

#### Registered Judgment.

Subscriber, Gilbert Plains, Man.: "I was defendant in a disputed case in court; lost the case; judgment was given against me; paid full amount of judgment, including costs, to the clerk of the court, and got receipt for same (this was paid on the 13th day after court). About a week after got notice from plaintiff's advocate that he had registered the amount of the judgment against my land and demanded \$6.00 to discharge same. I. Had he a right to proceed in this way? If not, can I demand from him a discharge of same? 2. What is the proper course for me to take in this case?"

Answer.—I. No. 2. Demand that the judgment be at once discharged and the registration vacated. If the demand be not complied with, you can enter suit to compel that it be done.

#### Registration of Partnership.

N. R., Baldur, Man.: "Will you kindly advise through the columns of The Farmer where partnerships are registered and what is the cost of same?"

Answer.—Certificate of Partnership shall be registered with the Clerk of the Court of King's Bench in the district where the partnership is carried on.

#### Boundary Fence.

Subscriber, Cypress River, Man.: "A and B purchased the east half of a section, A buying the north quarter and B the south quarter. They measured the land and fixed the dividing line in the centre between the two quarters, regardless of the mounds. The half section contains more than 320 acres. Some time

ago C purchased the south quarter from B. Now A does not feel satisfied and wishes to move the fence, so that the line will run straight with the mounds. Will C have to agree to this, and can A move the fence?"

Answer.—A had better comply strictly with the Boundary Line Act, by giving his neighbor and all interested notice in writing. After the lapse of a month he may employ a duly qualified surveyor to make the survey, and then each party interested shall pay his proportionate share of the expense of the survey, but if the fence has already been definitely fixed between the original owners, it cannot be removed without the consent of all parties interested.

#### Sale With Guarantee.

Subscriber, Rapid City: "I bought a thoroughbred cow at auction sale last March, advertised and sold at day of sale to be in calf. She turned out not in calf. The proprietor of the sale admits having sold the cow to be in calf, and also that she would not have brought the price had she not been sold thus; but contends that it is through no fault of his she is not, and he will do nothing. 1. Am I not entitled to damages, as I paid for that which I did not get? 2. If so, will I have to bring a suit for same, having paid cash for the animal?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Yes, unless you can settle amicably.

#### School Assessment.

Subscriber, Spy Hill, Assa.: "I got assessment no ice from school district that I was assessed for land which I did not have a receipt for, and this notice was sent to me 27 days before I got receipt for said lands. I did not attend the court of revision, but sent a written statement, stating I did not have my homestead interim receipt. This notice was given them a few days before court of revision. 1. Will I have to pay taxes?

2. Is the secretary of the school district bound to write land agent to find what governments lands have been homesteaded?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. The assessor shall get the best information to be had of all particulars respecting the assessment of property.

#### Arrears of Taxes.

Enquirer, Chickney, Assa.: "I homesteaded a quarter section a year ago last August. The man that had it before me left it in the winter before I got it, and I was asked to pay road taxes and not school taxes for that year. Can I be forced to pay arrears of taxes? It was not till last July that I was notified about it. I saw a piece in another paper just exactly the same case as mine, and the homesteader did not have to pay arrears of taxes."

Answer.—You are only liable from the date of your homestead entry.

#### A Deed and a Word.

A little stream had lost its way  
Amid the grass and ferns;  
A passing stranger scooped a well,  
Where weary men might turn;  
He walled it in, and hung with care  
A ladle at the brink;  
He thought not of the deed he did,  
But thought that all might drink.  
  
He passed again, and lo! the well,  
By summer never dried,  
Had cooled ten thousand parched tongues,  
And saved a life beside.  
A nameless man, amid a crowd  
That thronged the daily mart,  
Let fall a word of hope and love,  
Unstudied, from the heart;  
  
A whisper on the tumult thrown,  
A transitory breath—  
It raised a brother from the dust  
It saved a soul from death.  
O germ! O fount! O word of love!  
O thoughts at random cast!  
Ye were but at little at the first,  
But mighty at the last.

—Charles McKay.



#### Praises Pyramid Pile Cure.

Mrs. Aaron Medron, of Savannah, Ga., writes: "I had piles and rectal trouble for years until it was unbearable any longer. As I had often seen Pyramid Pile Cure advertised I determined to try it and for two years have never ceased to congratulate myself that I did so, for I have been entirely cured of rectal troubles, and two packages of the Pyramid did it."

The Pyramid Pile Cure contains no cocaine, opium nor any injurious drug whatever, and is absolutely safe, painless and never fails to cure piles in any form.

Druggists sell full sized treatment of this remedy for 50 cents.

Have you ever noticed a common habit of discussing work and worry at the table? Perhaps it is because meal time is the only time in some homes where all are gathered together at one time that this has come about; whatever the reason it is a wholly bad habit. At the family meal each should try to be bright, all should be at their best—only so can the bodily food partake of give its best returns.

"The way is never very long  
If measured with a smile and song."

# THREE LEADERS

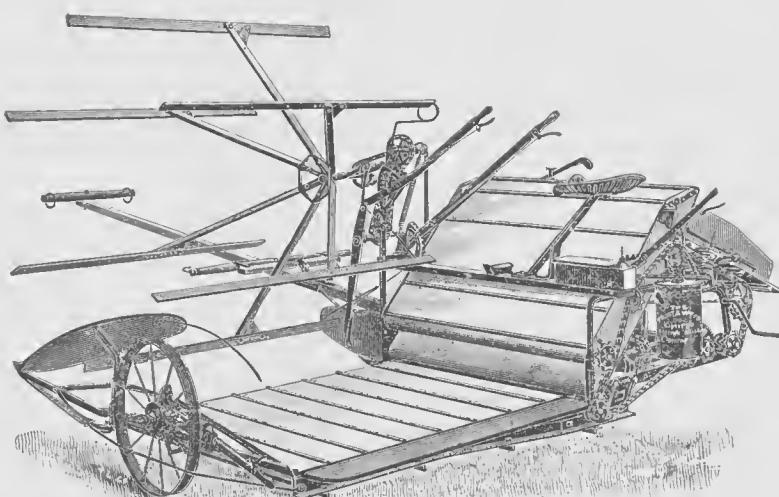
F. & W. No. 2 Binder  
F. & W. No. 8 Mower  
F. & W Disc. Harrow

THESE MACHINES WILL SAVE  
YOU TIME AND MONEY.

No Binder was ever made that will do better work or more of it than the F. & W. No. 2  
See our samples and get prices.

**IT WILL PAY YOU.**

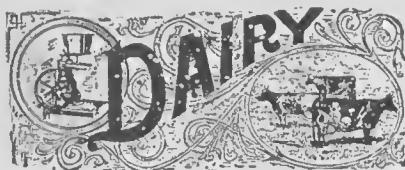
Illustrated Catalogue on Application.



Smith's Falls THE Frost & Wood Company  
ONT.

Winnipeg,  
MAN.

LIMITED.



### Observations on the Use and Care of the Separator.

As the separator has passed the experimental stage and proven its practicability in the hands of wide awake dairymen, it is useless to speak of its merits, so I will speak only upon some of my observations on the care and management of it. It is very important at the start to get a standard make of machine, and then buy on trial, as some machines of standard make will not do perfect work, owing to carelessness in the making. Do not keep an inferior working machine, no matter how cheap, for the best of anything is none too good for dairymen. The machine should be carefully set according to instructions accompanying it, and then should run very smoothly without any rattle in lower bearing, and the bowl should run perfectly steady, not wobbling nor vibrating, and it should skim to a trace, not one tenth per cent., but a trace in the strictest sense of the word, and in doing this make a cream practically free from froth and churning appearance.

It is very important that you get a perfect separation in churning as well as in separating, and to do this you must have cream smooth, evenly ripened. All machines will froth more or less, but frothing should be reduced to a minimum. This can be done by adjusting the height of bowl (which can be done while running, if necessary). Most bowls should be raised as high as possible; this throws the cream against the horizontal cream cover, thus gradually checking its speed. Running the bowl high has another and often important advantage, as the bowl when at full speed causes quite a suction or draft, and the suction is sometimes through the covers and down around the neck of bowl, drawing some of the cream from cream discharge and mingling it with the skim milk and by raising the bowl you partly close this opening above and diminish the suction through covers of separator.

The usual way a machine gets out of repair, is by wobbling or unsteadiness of the bowl, and when allowed to run in that condition greatly impairs its efficiency and also greatly impairs the life of the machine. The causes of wobbling are an unlevel frame or a faulty rubber ring, that cushions the neck bearing. In leveling the frame, one can use the square and plumb, by laying the square (on edge) across top of frame and plumbing the vertical end, or by laying a smooth flat pane of glass on frame and placing a new steel ball (belonging to lower bearing) on the glass, and when the ball will not roll off of its own accord your machine will be practically level. But by far the best way is to have a good spirit level and keep machine perfectly level. If your machine is level but continues to wobble the fault lies in the rubber ring. Some machines are so arranged that you can increase or diminish the pressure on neck bearing while in motion; with others you must take the bowl out first, but with the majority you must take out the rubber ring and repair it or replace with a new one, but nine out of ten can be made to work as good as new by simply taking a sharp knife and cutting away from top and outer edge, being careful to cut as evenly as possible, that is, with flat rings, but if using round ones, commence at the outer edge and cut to centre of ring, removing a wedge-shaped piece.

The cause of the uneven expansion in rubber rings is too much or too little oil. If too much, it overflows and saturates ring, and if too little oil is used

# "Alpha" De Laval MACHINES.

Are now and always have been superior to all other makes in every material respect.

See what two prominent Alberta farmers hav. to say.

MR. S. FLACK,  
Red Deer, Alta.

We have much pleasure in testifying to the merits of the No. 1 Alpha De Laval Separator which you set up for us Jan. 1st, 1900. Since that date we have put a little over 25 tons of milk through it, at a cost of 45 cents for repairs, that being for rubber bowl rings. It has been run twice per day every day since we have had it, and we think it runs easier to-day than when you set it up.

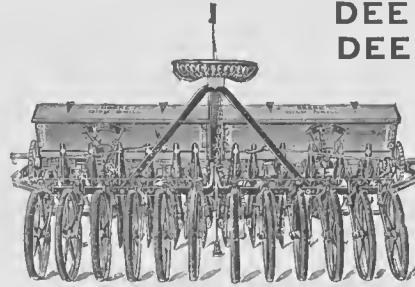
We have every reason to believe it does excellent work, for whenever we have had the skim milk tested, the fat left in has been a scarcely measurable quantity.

FRED SIMPSON & BRO.

RED DEER, ALTA.,  
April 15, 1901.

## Two Machines in One !!

### DEERE DISC DRILL DEERE DISC HARROW.



When through drilling, simply remove drill attachment and you have the best Disc Harrow made. Two tools for little more than the usual price of one.

Can't be Beat  
as a Drill or Harrow.

MANUFACTURED BY DEERE & MANSUR CO., MOLINE, ILL., U.S.A.

The Fairchild Co. Ltd.

GENERAL AGENTS  
FOR MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

## THE NATIONAL

### FARM CREAM SEPARATOR

Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ltd., manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.



The National is an up-to-date machine leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent. of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other, only nine parts to wash after each skimming. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the National is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the National, and the growing demand for it, show how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian-made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the National; try it and buy it.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK,  
P.O. BOX 518. WINNIPEG, MAN.  
General Agent for Manitoba.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE RAYMOND MFG. CO. OF GUELPH, LTD.  
GUELPH ONT.

# THE "EUREKA" FLY-KILLER.

Will absolutely prevent flies vermin and mosquitoes from worrying your cattle and horses. There is nothing equal to it for this purpose, and will repay its cost many times over in a very short time in the improvement immediately noticeable in cattle and horses after its use, and in increased milk in cows. Never forget that even good pasture, the best care and best feed won't do all they ought to for your cows in fly time. They scratch their tails and actually worry the flesh from their bones, and rob your dairy of milk and butter. Fly time means money out of pocket to the farmer unless he uses Eureka Fly Killer.

We put up Eureka Fly Killer in one-quart cans, one-gallon cans, and in cases containing twelve one-gallon cans. Prices are—

1 Quart Cans - 50  
1 Gallon Cans - 1.25

Case lots of twelve gallons, \$1.25 per gallon delivered at your station.

Electric Sprayers, \$1.25 each.

F. O. MABER CO.  
Box 522. WINNIPEG.

## MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all Leading Dealers.

Improved for 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	... 6 gals.	½ to 3 gals.
1	... 10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	... 15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	... 20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	... 26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	... 30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	... 40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.  
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.  
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,  
St. Marys, Ontario, Can.

## Female Pills

These pills are for functional disorders of the female sex, and are for the purpose of correcting the menstrual period when it is retarded or delayed. These pills are unusually successful, and are sold at a price within the reach of every family; it is well to have them in the house in case they should be wanted, and thus avoid delays sending for them and have the patient suffer in the meantime. Forwarded postpaid to any address upon receipt of price \$1.00 per box. THE F. O. MABER CO., Box 522, Winnipeg, Man.

the neck bearing will heat, burning the ring. When the ring in bowl swells and gets too large to fit crease, it can also be cut and a piece removed; then glue with rubber cement. If the separator has a ball bearing, the steps can be ground when worn, thus saving the expense of new steps.

In purchasing a separator I would get one of a larger capacity than really necessary, for capacity in separators is set with about the same measure that you set the capacity of a herd of cows, very high, in fact just barely within your reach. One can safely throttle the capacity but cannot unduly increase it, and get good results. If the separator at full speed at a temperature of 85 degrees does not do perfect work, decrease the feed and raise the temperature but do not increase the speed unless necessary, and then never increase more than one-twelfth rated speed. Never use animal fats to lubricate, as they gum bearings, causing them to heat, and in using mineral or vegetable oil, it is a good plan to flush bearings with kerosene at least once a month. In flushing a bowl after the milk is all separated, use water about ten degrees warmer than the milk just separated, using about enough to twice fill the bowl; this will force the remaining cream out better than skim-milk or water at a lower temperature. While a separator is a simple machine, it requires care and judgment to operate one so as to get perfect work, but it does not require an expert.

#### New Creameries at Red Deer and Innisfail.

At various times we have noted the advances being made in dairying in Northern Alberta. This season has seen the erection and equipment of new creameries at Red Deer and Innisfail. At the former points arrangements had been made, four years ago, between the people of the district and the Department of Agriculture and Dairying, to lease for a term of years the plant and building belonging to Mr. A. H. Trimble, situated some four miles from town. At the expiration of this lease last autumn the farmers formed themselves into a joint stock company and purchased a site in the town for a new creamery. This spring they erected a large new building and have installed a first-class plant of a capacity calculated to meet the requirements for some years to come. The cost of building and plant ran up to \$4,700, but the total amount was subscribed for by the company. By request of the patrons the Government is still continuing its management. It is worthy of note that the results of winter dairying during the past three years have been so satisfactory that the farmers have installed a large grain crusher for facilitating profitable winter feeding. At time of writing something over 3,000 lbs. of butter per week are being made, but an improvement in the roads would result in considerable increase over this quantity.

Innisfail has also erected a new creamery this year and installed a splendid new plant. The cost of their building and fittings when painted will amount to over \$4,000, and everything is arranged on the most approved plans. The cold storage facilities especially are a great advance on those of the former building. The make here has been running about 5,000 lbs. per week, notwithstanding the large loss of cows in the early spring and the very bad roads.

At both of these points provision has been made for a complete up-to-date system of collecting eggs on the cream wagons and of cold storage and quick transit shipments to the markets of British Columbia. Both creameries were provided with cold storage egg chambers, but the scheme was temporarily abandoned on account of the condition of the roads interfering with perfectly satisfactory collecting. In the meantime the enterprise of the creameries has considerably raised the prices being paid by the merchants.



Wm. SCOTT, 206 Pacific av, Winnipeg  
Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.

#### Afternoon Tea.

Within her hand she held my emptied cup of tea:  
Empty, save for dregs, in which her eye could see  
My future dim. She knew the art, she said,  
As she bent low her pretty head  
To see what life would hold for me.  
I told her, that I knew quite well, my life,  
If one I loved would only be my wife,  
Then earth would like a perfect heaven he;  
If not—I cared not much to see  
The many years with sorrow rife.  
She paid no heed to me, but bent her head,  
"She's dark, black eyes and hair," she read.  
"You're wrong in that," said I, "her eyes are blue."  
As yours; she's quite as fair as you."  
"You must not interrupt," she said.  
She blushed a little, then read on: "She's tall."  
"Quite wrong again," said I. "My love is small."  
She reaches to my heart, a perfect height,  
As you'll admit, with your keen sight  
In all things great and small."  
She dropped her eyes. "There's nothing more  
to see."  
She said, "in these cold dregs of tea."  
"But come," said I, "there's much untold,  
Indeed.  
In this cold cup. Now let me read."  
I told her—over that cup of tea.

"Tis such a little while we walk together  
along life's way.  
Some weary feet that march beside us falter  
each passing day.  
Dear friends that greet us in the morning  
vanish ere it is noon,  
And tender voices melt away in silence—a  
broken tune.  
"Tis such a little while for loving kindness,  
or cold disdain,  
To smooth the way for weary feet that falter,  
or chide and blame.  
A little while, and it were unavailing, kind  
words to say.  
For those that walked yesterday beside us  
have passed away."  
—Lizzie Clark Hardy.

#### Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

If no agent will bring you a Sharples Separator we will loan you one for trial.

#### FREE OF COST.

They give more butter than any other separator, enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier, besides being entirely simple, safe and durable, (former capacity doubled, without driving power.)

Improvements come fast here. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubulars" discount anything either ourselves or anyone has ever made. Free Book, "Business Dairying," and Catalogue No. 123.

Sharples Co., Chicago, Ills.

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.  
General Agent.

# ARE YOU BUILDING?

## EDDY'S Impervious Sheathing Is the Best Building Paper Made.

It is very much stronger and thicker than any other (tarred or building) paper. It is impervious to wind, keeps out cold, keeps in heat, carries no smell or odor, absorbs no moisture, imparts no taste or flavor to anything with which it comes in contact. It is largely used not only for sheathing houses, but for lining cold storage buildings, refrigerators, dairies, creameries, and all places where the object is to keep an even and uniform temperature, and at the same time avoiding dampness.

Write our Agents, TEES & PERSSE,  
Winnipeg, for samples.

## E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd.

HULL.

## A Little Shake.

### "SUNSHINE" FURNACES

lessen one end of a man's winter worries.

A little shake and some fresh coal after supper, is all the attention they need till morning — no burning out every few hours.

The Dome of the "Sunshine" is made of heavy steel-plate, making it a much better heater than cast iron, as in most furnaces.

Has self-acting gas damper — no danger of being smothered with gas during the night.

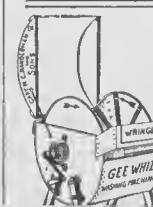
Made in three sizes.

Burns coal, coke or wood.

Pamphlets free from local agent or nearest house.

## McClary Manufacturing Co.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,  
VANCOUVER, & ST JOHN N.B.



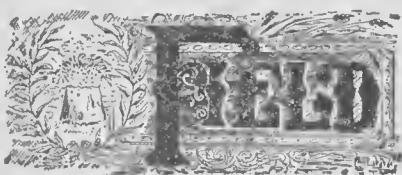
Messrs. Randleman & Sons, of Des Moines, Iowa, manufacture 100 of these machines per day. Owners of GEE WHIZZ Washers are satisfied, and discard washboards and other antiquated devices as useless on washing days.

Manitoba Agency,  
J. J. COHOE,  
Clearsprings, Man.

### Sugden's Tar Pills

These celebrated Pills are unequalled for the cure of catarrh, bronchitis, coughs, colds and hoarseness. The use of a trial box will convince you of their wonderful merit. Put up in 25c. and \$1.00 boxes and in 50c. vials. Forwarded postpaid to any address, at the above prices. THE F.O. MABER CO., Winnipeg, Man.

When writing, mention The Farmer.



## Summer and Fall Fairs.

Hamilton	Aug. 7.
Moosomin, Assa	Aug. 7.
Qu'Appelle	Aug. 7 to 8.
Souris	Aug. 7 to 8.
Strathcona	Aug. 7 to 8.
Lacombe	Aug. 7 to 8.
Regina	Aug. 13 and 14.
Wolseley	August 15-16.
Hamline, Minnesota	Sept. 2 to 7.
Lethbridge	Sept. 6 to 7.
Piney Creek	Sept. 9.
South Saskatchewan, at Halcro	Sept. 26.
Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 26 to Sept. 7.
London, Ont.	Sept. 13 to 21.
Little Cut Arm & Qu'Appelle	Sept. 25.
Emerson	Sept. 26 and 27.
Alameda	Oct. 2.
Hartney	Oct. 2.
St. Andrews	Oct. 2-3.
Swan River	Oct. 3 and 4.
Kildonan	Oct. 8-9.
Killarney	Oct. 9 and 10.
Rockwood (Stonewall)	Oct. 9 and 10.

## CYPRESS RIVER.

This was a pretty successful show, horses being ahead of all previous years and cattle very good. There was a capital display of vegetables, but grain was below par.

In horses, D. Ross had first on his stallion, Prince Charles, J. Connon second. The prizes were very well distributed, our farmers keep good working horses. For team, 1 M. Moggey, 2 P. Robertson. For standard breds M. Moggey had 1st on stallion, F. H. Dagg 2nd. The other prizes were again widely distributed, W. Townsend, J. Nation, M. Moggey, J. Anderson, W. Nevins, J. A. Mullen taking 1st prizes. For butter, W. Townsend, J. N. Lee and J. Ross took prizes. There was a good lot of swine, J. A. Mullen, M. Ruston, W. S. Wilson, J. Hainstock and J. Gardiner leading. In sheep, F. Murdoch and R. Humphries had all the prizes. Poultry a small exhibit but some good birds. Ladies' work good but not so large a show as before.

## MINNEDOSA.

This is always a progressive show and this year the number and quality of the exhibits was most satisfactory. The stock was all very good and the horse turnout very numerous. In Shorthorns R. T. Sanderson, A. E. Hole, T. D. Taylor led, A. E. Hole being first with herd, and D. B. Ross with grade herd. In sheep H. Cameron had leading honors, and in swine J. M. Ewens, C. Janeson, L. E. Hutchinson and Jas Robertson came to the front. The poultry exhibit was good and the vegetable display very fine. In dairy produce A. McLean, F. Rose, H. Rose, Mrs. D. B. Ross and Mrs. Watson took leading honors. The ladies' work was a fine display. There was a full attendance of visitors and all interested had good reason to be satisfied with the success of this good old-fashioned show.

## SHOAL LAKE.

This was the 16th annual show held here and a capital display of local stock. The horses were an all round good lot. The Menzies clan led, R. Hainstock, J. M. Cameron, T. C. Martin, J. Halliday and Collis and de Winton being leading prizetakers. Cattle also were good, the Menzies clan again coming to the front, and A. Cumming in Polled Angus. In grain C. Glenn, A. McKay and A. McLean took honors. In dairy produce J. McKay, D. Neutz, N. Locke and Mrs. Halliday were prominent.

## Farmers' Meetings in Alberta.

For a number of years Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, has been doing active and very valuable work by visiting various parts of Canada during the summer months and devoting himself to first-hand observations of the insect and plant life of the different districts, and also to addressing meetings of farmers on the subjects of injurious insects and weeds. During the past five years he has paid regular visits to the West, each season selecting a different part of the country. Besides his work this year in connection with the grasshopper invasion in Manitoba, he was secured by the Territorial Department of Agriculture to address a series of farmers' institute meetings in Northern Alberta giving himself over to the weed question.

Superintendent Angus Mackay, of Indian Head, accompanied him and gave a short practical address at each meeting on the benefits of summer fallowing, and also touched upon a number

of the more interesting matters in connection with the experimental farm work.

Mr. T. N. Willing, Territorial Weed Inspector, was present at three or four of the meetings in the Edmonton district and gave a short talk in connection with his work of administering the weed ordinance and offered advice to the farmers based upon the immediate local conditions.

A representative of The Nor-West Farmer accompanied the party throughout the trip and secured much valuable information for use in our columns as well as taking some part in the discussions which always followed the addresses.

The meetings for the most part were fairly well attended, particularly in consideration of the large amount of work to be done at home and the bad condition of the roads. The discussions were always good, and in very many cases the members of the party were engaged for a considerable time after the close of the meeting by farmers who wished to make minute examinations of weed specimens or to seek advice in regard to some work being undertaken upon their farms.

At Olds the meeting was opened by H. L. Briggs, president of the agricultural society, taking up some experiments in grain growing which he had been conducting upon his farm. We give elsewhere a summary of his work in this line.

Innisfail farmers turned out in pretty fair numbers and a good deal of discussion took place in regard to bromegrass. A large number of different sorts of plants were submitted to Dr. Fletcher for identification. Mr. Gregson, the local weed inspector, showed some specimens of stink weed and reported that he had found this weed in three or four new places about there this year. Some cases of Canada thistles having secured a small start upon farms were also mentioned, as well as one or two fields in which shepherd's purse was very largely smothering the crops.

The meeting at Red Deer was interfered with owing to an important school meeting. The president of the agricultural society was absent, but Mr. Cole was voted into the chair. Mr. Gregson was present here also, and showed some very large specimens of the worst weeds. He exhibited one or two 5-ft. plants of poisonous larkspur gathered from a poplar bluff near by. This plant, together with the poisonous cowbane, water parsnip or water hemlock, were indicated by Dr. Fletcher as being the probable cause of the death of a number of cattle and horses of the district.

Many of the Strathcona farmers found it impossible to reach the town on account of the utterly impassable condition of some of the roads. They had also just experienced three successive hail storms. There were, however, about sixty or seventy people present, including the staff of school teachers, who showed their interest in their work of teaching nature study in the school's by noting for future use many of the practical thoughts which bristled from the addresses. At this point Dr. Fletcher devoted some time to the importance of this branch of modern education. Here, as well as at Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan, Mr. Willing urged upon the farmers the absolute necessity of cleaning all seed grain. He assured them that it would also pay them to clean the oats fed to horses, as at present a great many foul seeds are fed only to be passed through the animals without being destroyed and to be distributed over the land. If farmers would clean all the grain fed, they would be surprised at how large a pile of seeds they would soon have. In most cases in this district he had found an interest amongst farmers in his work. Local inspectors had been appointed, but the work of inspection lay over so wide a territory that it could only be made a success through the cooperation of the farmers themselves.

At both Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan the attendance was fair and the interest very good. Some of the

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farmers present had undergone considerable inconvenience to attend.

Through some unfortunate circumstance the posters sent to Leduc had been sidetracked somewhere and only one farmer presented himself.

The Wetaskiwin meeting was a good one, with about thirty farmers present.

Ponoka, a village only about a year old, had an interesting meeting. A good many questions were here asked in regard to apple and plum culture. One farmer reported having a small patch of fall wheat which had done well.

At Lacombe Mr. Gregson had again helped to interest the farmers, and about sixty were present. Some plants of the hares' ear mustard which had grown in the district were exhibited. The addresses of Dr. Fletcher and Mr. Mackay appear elsewhere.

### Dr. J. Fletcher's Addresses in Northern Alberta.

We give below a synopsis of the addresses given by the Dominion Entomologist and Botanist on his recent Farmers' Institute trip through Northern Alberta. While the advice offered is of much general interest to farmers in every part of the west, The Farmer has a very large number of readers in that particular part of the Territories who were unable to attend the meetings and who will find the suggestions advanced especially of value.

#### PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

In speaking of the weed trouble, Dr. Fletcher encouraged the farmers by reminding them that as yet the settlement throughout Northern Alberta is comparatively new and that a good deal of the land under cultivation had been broken only within the last few years. He therefore had found as he expected, that matters could not yet have become so serious as in many of the older portions of Canada. If sufficient care were taken in cleaning grain to be used on new land, the spread of weeds could easily be controlled. There are, however, some fields which are rather seriously overrun by some of the most aggressive of our enemies, and also a great many more of the weeds are making their first appearance in patches along the railways, about the towns and in small spots upon the farms. The seeds of these are being carried into the country in a variety of ways, and it is very important that each farmer should learn to recognize all the worst plants so as to attack them upon their first appearance.

#### IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING WEEDS.

The work of acquainting oneself with the different weeds is not nearly so great as is often supposed. There are, it is true, about one thousand different species of plants to be found in each locality upon our prairies, and some people seem to think that a study of the weeds entails the acquiring of a knowledge of all these, as they thoughtlessly class amongst the weeds every plant whose name they do not know. The majority of native plants, however, do not seriously concern a farmer, but there are about twenty of the weed tribe with which everyone should be acquainted. The speaker thought it would be a good plan for each agricultural society to have named specimens of these weeds suspended in its hall, so that every member might soon have fixed in his mind the appearance of each one.

If these specimens were rightly labeled, the habit of applying the correct names would be cultivated. The objection is often raised that the names of weeds are difficult to learn, yet they are not more so than the strange names of people, hundreds of whom we soon get to know very well.

The importance of calling each weed by its correct name was very strongly urged. This matter of calling things by wrong names would not be so serious but for the fact that it costs dollars and cents to make these mistakes. A good many of the worst forms of plant life are allowed to secure a footing in new sections on account of the habit which prevails of using some wrong name, and of consequently failing to recognize the serious nature of the invader. It is also necessary to know the correct name of each weed in order to obtain any intelligence regarding it from the Territorial Weed Bulletin.

#### THE MATTER A SERIOUS ONE.

Too much stress could not be laid upon the fact that all weeds are the farmers' enemies and must be fought as such. Perhaps the enormity of loss from this source might be appreciated when he stated that the whole crop of Canada is reduced in value to the extent of at least ten per cent. by weeds.

Every farmer should remember the variety of ways in which the luxury of weed-growing hangs upon him. He finds his work of cultivating the soil made more difficult, the land is impoverished and the yield of his crop is decreased, but the expenses of binding and threshing are increased, and lastly the market value of the product and of the land upon which it grew is materially depreciated. The speaker knew of cases in which the farmers had been docked twenty-five per cent. on grain being sold solely on account of weed seeds. The man who would

prepare his breakfast and then invite two or three of his neighbors in to eat it is not more foolish than the one who prepares his land for a grain crop and then sows weed seeds. It is of great importance that all seed grain should be cleaned most thoroughly until no weed seeds remained. A much freer use of the fanning mill than was usual with farmers was necessary. The weeds which are now most conspicuous throughout Northern Alberta, the speaker claimed, gain ground almost entirely from the sowing of seed grain which had not been sufficiently cleaned. Ball mustard, the especial weed of this district, has a seed to which the husk remains attached, and when ripe it is brown in color and wrinkled, so as to resemble a small piece of dried earth. From this fact it had been frequently overlooked in grain thought to be clean.

#### DIFFERENT CLASSES OF WEEDS.

In order that a man should make an intelligent attempt to handle a weed it is, first of all, necessary that he understand its nature. This demands a knowledge of a few of the elements of plant growth. The primary rule which should be firmly got bold of is that all plants can be divided into three great classes, namely, one year plants, two year plants, and many year plants. The method of attack must be based upon the nature of the weeds, or more harm than good may result.

#### ONE YEAR PLANTS.

In dealing with annuals it will be remembered that they spring from seed, generally early in the season, go on and ripen their fruit the same year and then die. In getting rid of these the work must be such as will tend to the germination of as many as possible of the seeds which are in the soil, the plants in each case to be killed before seeds have been borne. For this purpose no better scheme could be prescribed than that of summer-fallowing, recommended by Mr. Mackay and given elsewhere in this issue in the report of that gentleman's address. It is a fact, Dr. Fletcher assured his audiences, that this system which Superintendent Mackay has done so much to encourage, had proven the salvation of agriculture in Assiniboia. On his first trip to the Northwest Territories in 1883 the speaker had met farmers leaving parts of the country which by means of the summer-fallow practice now possess lands the highest priced in the whole of the Territories. One point, however, which could not be too strongly urged is that this work must be done earlier than it is at present for the most part done in Northern Alberta. There is no more advantage in killing a three-fourths grown weed than in doing so when it is young. On the other hand a good many of the weeds being turned under, as he saw them, carried ripe seed or would ripen their seeds underground, and more harm than good would be done in some cases.

Other methods which he would indicate could also be added to facilitate this work, in each the farmer remembering that he must regulate his operations by good strong common sense. Burning stubble when possible would destroy many seeds on the surface, but the task was often a very difficult or impossible one. Light cultivation with disc harrow or cultivator immediately after harvest would in warm moist autumns cause many of the seeds to germinate and most of the young plants would be killed by frost. During the past few falls, however, there had been no time for such work, and perhaps the falls in Northern Alberta are not sufficiently favorable to growth to make this plan of great general value.

For cleaning weeds from growing grain crops no better advise could be given than to recommend the use amongst them of the weeder or harrow. Most of the annual weeds grow from small seeds lying near the surface and the plants are shallow rooted. If the weeder or a light harrow be run through the crops when the grain is about two inches high a large proportion of the weeds are torn up and destroyed, while the grain crop, which is much more deeply rooted, is not disturbed. This first harrowing should be followed by a similar cultivation about two weeks afterwards. The adoption of this system of work had been rather slow on account of the fear of most people of destroying the crop. If anyone was afraid on this score he would ask that person to try a strip the width of the harrow across one of his fields next year and observe the results. In many parts of Manitoba to-day he knew of farmers who are lessening the hold of the weeds upon their lands by following this plan. It is important, however, that the work be done in good time, as the weeds very soon secure so firm a hold upon the soil that this process would only cultivate rather than destroy them.

Some of the annuals, such as the stink weed, shepherd's purse, and a few others, possess the added objection of being able to live through the winter and mature seeds early in the spring. These should all be sharply looked out for very early and killed by cultivation as soon as spring comes.

#### TWO YEAR PLANTS.

The biennials form only a rosette of leaves the first year and go on to produce seeds the second season. These never give trouble when fall or spring plowing is done, but might ripen seeds on late plowed summer-fallow.

#### MANY YEAR PLANTS.

The perennials have roots which live in the ground from year to year. This class is subdivided into deep and shallow rooted plants. The shallow rooted ones are not generally troublesome in the west as an ordinary plowing turns the roots up to the

sun and the plant dies. The eradication of the deep rooted ones, on the other hand, is not so easy a matter. The Canada thistle was used as an illustration of this class of plants. The deep-rooted perennials have a series of deep roots and underground stems which are practically reservoirs of food taken by the leaves from the air. This supply of food is somewhat expended during the earlier half of the summer in forming the tall stems. It is well, therefore, to attack such a plant about the time the blossom opens and to plow it well and deeply under. The prevention of seed forming is thus secured, and the plant is weakened, but new leaves would soon appear to secure new supplies from the atmosphere. These should be kept cut off by the cultivator, and if the plant was not allowed to form leaves it would eventually starve to death. In the case of such persistent plants as the Canada thistle it would be necessary to follow up this starving process with a second year's treatment, consisting of gang plowing or cultivating until about the first of June, and then sowing a thick crop of green feed, such as two and a half bushels of oats or two bushels of barley. As soon as the green crop is cut the ground should again be plowed.

#### NO MIRACLES ABOUT WEED SPREADING.

Some farmers everywhere complained that they could not keep down some forms of weeds because they are "native to the soil." These men do not carefully think out just what the true meaning of this statement must be. When asked to explain their meaning they find that it implies that by a sort of special creation the soil turns into weeds. The speakers had no doubt that there had at one time been a creation of plant life, but the only authentic record of such a miracle dated it back to the year 1. All weeds grow from seeds, as do other plants, and if the growing and distribution of weed seeds are prevented there is no form of weed life which would not eventually disappear. It was insisted that all weeds—like every other kind of plant—could come into existence only from a seed ripened on a plant similar to itself.

#### SOME SPECIFIC WEEDS.

Dealing with the different weeds which already trouble or seriously threaten the farmers of this part of the Territories, Dr. Fletcher placed stink weed as the worst, because, as has been clearly shown, in the rich soil of the west it surpasses every other weed in the trouble it gives the farmer on lands once infested. It ripens two crops of seeds in a year, and many plants pass through the winter half grown. It has also a nauseous odor which is imparted to the dairy products of cows which chance to feed upon it. It has already obtained a hold in a number of places all through Northern Alberta and should be watched for.

Ball mustard, however, is causing by far the greatest loss to the farmers in Northern Alberta. This weed had been introduced into Canada only a little over ten years ago, and one of the very first specimens sent to him for identification had come from the Edmonton district. It has now spread to some extent over the whole of the Dominion. It is giving no great trouble in places where summer-fallow and a more thorough system of cultivation is being carried on, yet it has taken hold of nearly every grain field in Northern Alberta.

False flax is also spreading very fast and has overrun the Dominion in a little over ten years. He considered the reason of its rapid spread was the jelly-like coating of the seeds by which they adhere to any damp surface. It is an annual, or winter annual, and should be treated as such.

Shepherd's purse, although not at all a bad weed in the eastern provinces or the older countries, is fast becoming a dangerous one in the rich lands of Alberta. It is spreading into fields, and with its low, smothering form of growth is sometimes destroying the crops. Those who knew it in the east are apt to speak of it as "only shepherd's purse," but he found it here to be a dangerous weed spreading rapidly and giving much trouble in gardens and grain fields, chiefly from the fact that it ripens its seeds so early.

Wild mustard, bird rape and pigweed are all weeds of the one year class which have secured a good hold, and should be treated according to the instructions for annuals.

Wild oats, which are prevalent in some districts, could best be treated by early summer-fallow and the sowing of a crop for green feed, in which, as the wild oats make excellent fodder, the land would be cleaned and they would be turned to advantage.

Of the two year plants, some specimens of the tansy mustard, peppergrass, spearleaf goosefoot, false tansy and the evening primrose are to be found all along the line, but these weeds are not very much in evidence this year. These could be prevented from doing harm by gang plowing or discing the land to be used for crop in fall or spring, and could be prevented from ripening seed on summer fallow by early plowing.

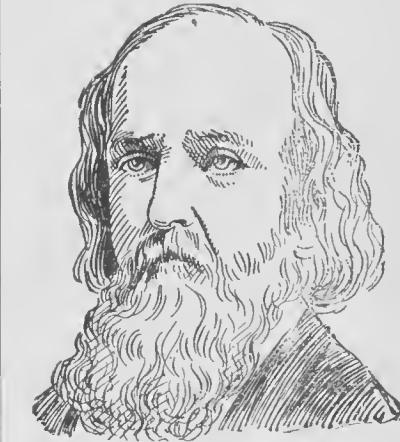
Of the many year plants by far the most troublesome here is the sweet grass, a deep rooting plant which very many farmers wrongly call by the name of "couch," "twitch," "quack," or "scutch" grass, or a variety of similar names. For sweet grass deep plowing is necessary, followed by a smothering crop, while for the other grass shallow plowing is the proper treatment, because the true twitch grass does not root deeply. No cultivation should be given to sweet grass in very wet weather, and prob-

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ahly, as far as possible, it would be better to use the disc than the drag harrows upon it at any time, as any root stalks which might become dragged about would be liable to grow in new places if the weather became wet.

The Canada thistle has not yet become generally distributed, although patches might be found at all the railroad points, and in some cases on the farms. It would be well to take pains to stamp out all these small patches entirely, as the seeds would ripen and blow long distances.

Skunk-tail or squirrel-tail grass is also an objectionable weed which is fast filling many of the native meadows and growing about yards and buildings. It would be well whenever this grass became thick to break the land if possible and seed to some useful grass.

#### INTRODUCTION OF WEEDS.

In regard to the introduction of new weeds, a word of warning would be opportune. It has been proven that within a few years of introduction a weed might spread to a degree almost incredible, and some of

these were present in such numbers as to require the best attention of the farmers. Still the catalogue of weeds had not yet become exhausted and some bad ones hitherto unknown might be brought in and allowed to spread unless each person was on the lookout. Flax was indicated as a crop the seed for which was especially likely to be the means of bringing us enemies. This is due to the great difficulty of cleaning flaxseed. The speaker advised all those who wished to undertake the growing of this crop to secure but a small amount of seed at first, and to most carefully clean his seed upon a white sheet. The flaxseed is very smooth, and if it be rubbed under the hand all foreign seeds may easily be felt. It was probably in flax that bair mustard and false flax were first introduced into the Canadian west.

## NATURE STUDY IN THE SCHOOLS.

A very practical move which would gradually show itself in the increased intelligence of the farming community was the introduction a few years ago into the public schools of a course in nature study. This effort was not an attempt to load the minds of the children with an elaborate education in botany, but rather aimed to impart to them a good fundamental understanding of the everyday laws regulating the world of things with which they are surrounded. It sought to teach the children to be more observant—in other words, to "see what they looked at, and to understand what they saw." The practical value of this sort of education was demonstrated by a farmer at one of the meetings telling the speaker that his little boy had found stink weed growing on his farm, he having learned the appearance of the plant at school.

## BROME GRASS.

At each meeting occasion was taken to speak of brome, and to urge upon the farmers the great value which attaches to this grass both by reason of its own qualities as a fodder and seed crop and also on account of its economic value for purposes of rotation. Ever since experimental work had been commenced at Ottawa grasses had been brought from all parts of the world and had been put under test. The awnless brome was one of the great grasses of Northern Europe and had been brought from Russia to Canada in the hopes that its good qualities might accompany it under Canadian cultivation. This had been only about ten years ago, and he could now state with assurance that the great advantage accruing to Canada through the introduction of this grass alone had given back to the people much more than the entire cost of operating the whole system of experimental farms. Not only had the growing of brome been universally found satisfactory throughout Canada, but the United States, following in our footsteps, had also gone largely into its cultivation. In testing grasses, the experimenter demanded a satisfactory showing on each one of the four following points:

1st. The grass must live and grow; 2nd. It must be a profitable crop; 3rd. It must be palatable to stock; 4th. It must be of satisfactory feeding value. On all of these points brome had proven to be so entirely satisfactory that the speaker was almost afraid to express himself freely lest his hearers should think him over enthusiastic on the subject. Reports from those who had grown it had been received at Ottawa from all over Canada, but the number who had reported unfavorably could probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. It had been found to thrive in both the driest and the wettest parts of Canada; it had been grown on the semi-arid regions of the British Columbia interior, and it had likewise succeeded when tested upon the low-lying lands of the Maritime provinces. It had already solved the problem of providing a large supply of succulent food in the dried out districts. Besides its great cropping qualities, and the very strong liking for brome grass and hay evidenced by stock, it possessed very high feeding value, being as nutritious a fodder for either horses or cattle as good timothy, and much better than over-ripe timothy.

One of the peculiar values of brome grass was that a crop of seed might be allowed to ripen without decreasing the food value of the hay. When Prof. Shutt, the chemist at the Experimental Farm, had commenced to test the relative values of brome hay cut at different stages he had found a remarkably high nutritive value in the plants with ripe seeds. The reason why timothy and other grasses lost so heavily in feeding value by allowing the ripening of seeds, while brome retained its succulence and other food qualities, was that in the case of the former grass there were but few stalks which do not terminate in heads, while in the latter a large proportion of lower barren shoots were found. In the ripening of timothy seed a great deal of the plant strength was carried up from the stems and deposited in the seeds, which were often lost. On the other hand, the barren stalks of brome were not drained, but went on growing and gathering food.

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As to the profitableness of raising this crop, the experience the past year of Deputy Commissioner Peterson was cited. Mr. Peterson had raised enough brome seed on eight acres of his ranch at Calgary to sell for \$400 and had the hay besides. This, the doctor thought, should be good enough for anyone.

## NATIVE BROME GRASS.

Reference was made to the native forms of the bromus family which are to be found so universally distributed throughout Northern Alberta. One of these, the western brome grass, had been found for local culture equally as satisfactory as the tame species. This grass formed a very valuable contribution to the wealth of the natural upland meadows, and there was no doubt that its cultivation for hay purposes could be made profitable. The trouble with it, however, was that it was native to the mountain regions and the seed would be of no commercial value, as the plant would not adapt itself to the variety of conditions for which the awnless brome was so well suited.

## CLOVERS.

At some points the question of clover growing was raised. This was a crop the success of which in Northern Alberta had still largely to be demonstrated. The doctor noticed the common white clover all along the railroad and about the towns, and anyone who observed its persistent growth could not fail to notice that it apparently was thriving wherever it had secured a foothold. He thought it worth a more thorough trial, and it would be well for some of the farmers to sow a little with their grass seeds. In the eastern provinces the value of clover as a gatherer of nitrogen from the atmosphere is fast becoming recognized by the farmers, and now many of them sow it with almost every crop. A crop of clover would take more nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposit it in the soil than would be furnished by an ordinary application of barnyard manure. If the growing of white or alsike clover might be found to be practicable in Northern Alberta it would point to a way of restoring soil fertility if it ever should become exhausted.

In reply to questions in reply to alfalfa, it was stated that this clover had proven the most capricious crop with which the speaker had had to deal. In many cases most favorable reports had come from men whose farms adjoined those upon which no success had been attained. The nature of the subsoil must always be satisfactory to ensure the growing of alfalfa. He would say for alfalfa that each farmer would do well to try a little of it as its success would be of untold value to the grower.

## UTILIZE THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

In conclusion Dr. Fletcher urged the farmers to make the fullest use of the experimental farm system. There is, he assured them, no branch of Canadian farming but is being worked upon by some specialist, and the results of such work were the property of the farmers of Canada. Much of the outcome of the research being carried on is of much more value to the farmers than they suspected, and they would be showing only good business instincts in making the very most of the work being done for their especial good.

## A Record Breaker.

Johnny Karn, a 14-year old boy, living five miles south of Virden, has, unaided, this spring seeded 175 acres of crop, 75 acres of which he plowed with a single furrow plow. His father was sick and confined to the house, and the little fellow did all the work without any help. The above is a remarkable feat, and while it shows the energy and pluck of the lad in question, it also shows the immense possibilities of Manitoba to those who will take advantage of the opportunities the province offers.—Virden Advance.

A man at Qu'Appelle claims to have pulled a head of oats of this year's growth which measures 19 inches in length.

The storm that swept the Bear Creek district, besides inflicting other serious damage, has proved fatal to H. C. Bennett, whose house was wrecked and himself fatally injured. The shock prostrated his wife, a very delicate woman, and also injured Miss Walton, a visitor.

Some years ago a quantity of red and white clover seed was scattered in the vicinity of the elevators at Hartney. The clover has since spread, and now appears everywhere on lawns, fields and roadsides. As there is a small quantity of sand in the soil the ground is warmer than in some districts, and clover, dandelions and other eastern plants find conditions favorable to their growth.

## The Pill Of the Past.

In this country, for irregularities of the digestive tract, the use of pills was most common, until Abbey's Effervescent Salt introduced the more pleasant and effective saline form of medicine. The experience of the vast majority who have used both styles of remedy has been that the salines may be taken more regularly and without the reactionary effect of pills and tablets. This is confirmed by the medical profession.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a perfect saline, containing all the beneficial features of natural mineral waters without their objectionable ingredients.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a gentle laxative and antacid that quickly rectifies all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. 25c and 60c a bottle.

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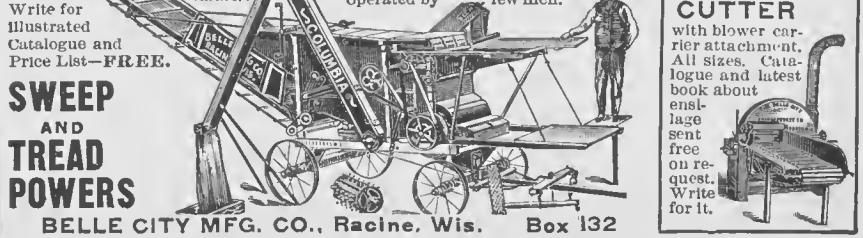
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Mr. Mackay's Advice to North Alberta Farmers.

We give below a brief summary of Superintendent Mackay's addresses at the recent farmers' institute meetings in Northern Alberta.

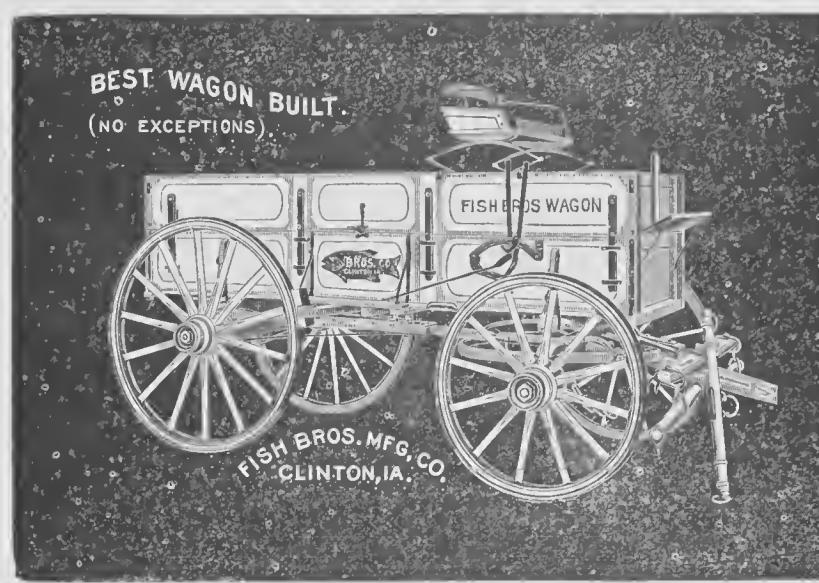
Mr. Mackay explained that the object of the meetings was largely to discuss the question of weeds, and in order to allow as much time as possible for the handling of that subject, he found himself compelled to leave untouched a great many questions in connection with the experimental work at Indian Head, which would no doubt prove of considerable interest.

SUMMER FALLOW.

Coming directly to the question of weeds, Mr. Mackay expressed regret that in a part of the country so new and with a prospect so good, the question of weeds should need to be discussed. Evidence, however, was not lacking to show that the distribution of weeds had been rapid, and it was of considerable importance that farmers learn as much as possible on this subject, and adopt more thorough and systematic methods to prevent any more serious conditions and to clean the lands which have already become seeded to weeds.

As the principal plants which are giving trouble are almost all annuals, the speaker thought he could not do better than insist upon a point upon which most of them already knew he laid great importance. He referred to the question of summer fallowing. In the parts of the country farther east, the necessity of this system of work had become more and more apparent and the practice of regularly fallowing a certain proportion of the land had become general. The primary objects in Assiniboia in following this line of work were the retention of moisture and the facilitating of the work of sowing upon farms where large areas were sown to wheat. These benefits were also accompanied by the cleaning of land. It was true, he admitted, that for the past three years there had been no lack of moisture in Alberta. The trouble had rather been that rains had been too frequent. This condition of affairs, however, had not always been and the possibilities were that during the next few years the country would not receive too much, if enough, rainfall. If the present wet seasons should be followed by a series of dry ones, it might even be found necessary to follow this system in order to retain moisture. But, aside from the question of moisture, he had no hesitancy whatever in urging the admissibility of a good summer fallow system as a means of cleaning the land of weeds. The rapid spread of so many of the weeds, he thought, was evidence enough that some more thorough system of work is necessary. The method of summer fallowing which he recommended was that of deep plowing in June, to be followed by surface cultivation about every three weeks during the summer. At present very little summer fallowing is being done, but of this amount some of the work is done in such a way as to make the weed trouble worse instead of better. Hardly a summer fallow in Northern Alberta had this year been plowed before July 15th. The result was that a heavy crop of weeds were being plowed under, and in many cases the seeds of these plants were sufficiently far advanced to ripen under ground and to grow when brought to the surface again by some future plowing. This sort of work is a great mistake, and is making matters worse rather than better. He recognized, of course, that the weather this year had been such as to interfere to a considerable extent with work upon the land, yet he felt that if the importance of plowing in good time was recognized no farmer would allow the seeds to form upon the weeds before he turned them under. The plowing should be followed at once by harrowing. This would leave the land in a condition to start a new crop of weeds. Subsequent cultivation with cultivator,

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the best wagon on wheels. Don't  
be blinded into believing that the  
original FISH can be furnished  
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Local and travelling salesmen, on salary or commission, to sell our Manitoba Nursery Stock, which is guaranteed hardy and acclimated. A full line of fruit trees and fruit bushes, seedlings, ornamentals, barberry shrubs, roses, bulbs and seed potatoes, suitable for Manitoba and the Territories. No deposit required for outfit. All supplies free. Permanent position, with chance of advancement to the right men. Your pay weekly.

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Over 300 acres.

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5,000 Russian Golden Willow  
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We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about three feet high, for next fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

**CALDWELL & CO.,**  
Virden Nurseries. VIRDEN, MAN.

## DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 206—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

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## BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING

Bought at Receivers' Sale. Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. No tools except a hatchet or hammer is needed to lay the roofing. We furnish free with each order enough paint to cover and nail to lay. Price per square, \$1.75. A square means 100 square ft. Write for Free Catalogue No. 214 on General Merchandise. Chicago House Wrecking Co., West 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.

When writing, please mention this paper.

When writing, please mention this paper.

not of much use for hay after the first cutting. Although it was not generally considered good practice to sow bromes with any other crop in Manitoba or Assiniboia, it would probably be safe to do so in a very wet season in Alberta.

During the past season Mr. Mackay received a number of samples of bromes seed from different parts of the Territories from parties who wished his opinion as to the quality of the seed. One merchant in Alberta had purchased a lot of home-grown seed which had been cut so green that the kernel had not formed. On the other hand, a great many had allowed the seed to become over-ripe and to shell. He had found that bromes grass should be cut about three weeks after coming into blossom. The bloom would generally appear over the entire field together and would last only about two days. When ready to cut the field would present a peculiar blue tinge, and the seed when examined would be of a waxy nature and would not be hard enough to break when bent.

## DISTRIBUTION OF TREES.

Mr. Mackay told the farmers of the efforts which had been conducted to secure some useful sorts of fruits which could be recommended for general cultivation. Next spring he would have a large number of trees of the Siberian crab and of the Manitoba native plum which would be distributed to the farmers of the Territories. These trees might not bear natural fruit of any great value, but the trees themselves had proven to be perfectly hardy, and developments were now under way by which he felt assured in stating that by the time these trees had grown sufficiently to graft, he would be able to supply grafts of sorts of fruits of a satisfactory nature.

In regard to making application for trees, shrubs, grains, or in fact anything else being distributed from the experimental farm, he constantly urged the necessity of the applications being sent earlier. A very large number of the letters in the past had been received so late that the stock could not be supplied, and this year every application should be in his hands before January 1st, 1902. The supplies will be sent out so far as they last to all applicants according to the order in which their requests are received.

## On a Bromes Grass Pasture.

To test the feeding value of bromes grass, Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon experimental farm, turned in two grade steers on an acre of bromes grass on May 8th. The results were as follows:

Shorthorn Grade — Weight May 8th, 1,090 lbs.; weight July 3rd, 1,250 lbs.; gain 160 lbs.

Guernsey Grade — Weight May 8th, 980 lbs.; weight July 3rd, 1,130 lbs.; gain 150 lbs.

They had water and salt all they cared for and the pasture would almost have sufficed for another beast.

Another elevator has gone up in smoke. This time it is the Baker & Reid elevator at Indian Head, rented to Messrs. Hastings and containing 15,000 bushels of wheat. Supposed cause of loss, overheated bearings.

A very nearly fatal well-digging accident happened on the farm of Wm. Cockerline, Pilot Mound, a few days ago. Frank Nutall put in a charge of dynamite to remove a rock, and then went down to remove the pieces. The dynamite had fouled the air and Nutall fell insensible. Repeated efforts to bring him up by a grappling iron failed, and he was in a very bad way when at last he was brought to the surface. The empty bucket should have been repeatedly lowered and filled with the bad air in the bottom, so clearing the atmosphere.

## Threshing Prices.

The Threshers' Association of the Pembina Mountain district have agreed on a uniform scale of prices for the season. They will charge 4 cents per bushel for wheat and 3½ cents for oats and barley.

A large gathering of the farmers of the Eden and Springhill districts was held on July 19th. This move was prompted by the formation of a threshers' union. After free discussion, the following resolution was passed by acclamation:

"We, the farmers of Springhill and vicinity, view with distrust the formation of the threshers' combine, and hereby place ourselves on record as opposed to it, and resolve that we will support only those threshers who refuse to enter the combine; that we are of the opinion that 3 cents and 4 cents per bushel for oats and wheat in stack, and 4 cents and 5 cents per bushel for oats and wheat in stook — thresher to pay teams — are fair and remunerative prices for threshing, and we are determined to pay no more than the prices quoted; that we insist that threshers do better work and employ more efficient teams."

Another meeting of the same farmers will be held, but meantime they are forming syndicates to buy threshing machinery, providing the threshers refuse to accept the above terms.

## Business in Force Over Twelve Millions.

## Assets Exceed One Million Dollars

The Great-West Life Assurance Company has, from its inception, pursued a most conservative course with regard to its Reserve, realizing the importance of fully safe-guarding the interests of its policy-holders and making provision that affords undoubted security for carrying out all contracts entered into; and until two years ago was the only Canadian Company adopting the stricter standard. That this course was wisely directed is evidenced by the fact that the Canadian Government has, since 1st January, 1900, required from all companies a higher standard of Reserve, thus endorsing the sound policy of the Great-West Life.

In addition to creating an ample Reserve, there are two other factors of vital importance to the policy-holder, namely, the safe and the remunerative investment of the funds. That this Company can point to the fact that it does not carry one dollar's worth of property under foreclosed mortgages, is sufficient testimony to the manner in which its investments have been made. While thus successfully handling its funds, it has been able to earn a higher rate of interest than any other Company, justifying its claim to be the best Company for its policy-holders and proving it worthy of the recommendation of its friends.

The great Western country of Canada is acknowledged by all to be the most favorable field for the investment of money, provided the investor is experienced and possesses a thorough knowledge of the country. The Great-West Life is fortunate in having on its Board of Directors many of the leading and most experienced and successful investors of capital in the West.

The fact that the Great-West Life Assurance Co. earns two per cent. more interest on its funds than any other Company doing business in Canada explains why it can, at the same time, charge a lower premium and return to its policy-holders a greater dividend than any of its competitors.

"To-day is before you and it is your duty and your privilege to live it well — faithfully, sweetly, victoriously."

## The King of Lapland.

I know a tiny monarch who has taken his command  
Within a quiet region, where a faithful little  
band.  
Of people do his bidding, or yield him hom-  
age true,  
And watch his faintest gesture, as old vas-  
sals used to do.

His territory's bordered by two encircling  
arms,  
And keeping in their shelter, he is safe from  
all alarms;  
This land is sometimes "socky" if he feels  
inclined fit just  
Or lies at peace, a quiet plain, when he  
would stay at rest.

One mountain rises northward, and is known  
as Mother's Brow,  
While east and west are twin grey lakes,  
reflecting, I avow,  
The pretiest bit of nature that a human  
heart can see  
When'er the little monarch is alert for ju-  
biee.

But when he's feeling weary from the riding  
out in state,  
Or bowing to his subjects and serfs impor-  
tunate,  
Retiring to the castle, his regal head, our  
king  
Lays down in princely grandeur, while lov-  
ing minstrels sing.

If you would find his royal seat, you need  
not sail the sea,  
For—strange enough—his throne is set in this  
home of the free.  
Just find the nearest nursery, and bow to  
the command  
Of the loving little monarch, who is King  
of all Lapland.

—Alice Crary, in Ladies' Home Journal.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons desiring to avail themselves of the co-operation of the Dominion Government in FOREST TREE PLANTING should make application to the Superintendent of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, before the first of September next, stating the number of their lot and post office address, in order to give sufficient time for visiting and inspecting the land this fall, and to arrange for supplying seeds, cuttings and young trees for use in planting next fall.

Any applications received after the above date will have to be held over for next year.

E. Stewart,

Supt. of Forestry,

July 6th, 1901.

Ottawa, Ont.



feet 6-inch 4-ply Veteran canvas drive belt, \$23.04. Send for our catalogue and for special offer to customers in Manitoba and Northwest.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,  
160 Onelette Ave., WINDSOR, Ont.

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Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M., Winnipeg	Francis, John.,
Bayne, G. A., "	Poplar Point, Man.
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Doupe, J. L., "	McFadden, Moses,
Ducker, W. A., "	Neepawa, Man.
Harris, J. W., "	Rombough, M. B.,
McPhillips, Geo., "	Morden, Man.
McPhillips, R. C., "	Vaughan, L. S.,
Simpson, G. A., "	Selkirk, West, Man.

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary,  
P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.

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ed power. Sent post free to any address on  
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The Stove Co., Winnipeg, Man.



## Not Work, but Worry.

It is not the work, but the worry,  
That wrinkles the smooth, fair face,  
That blends grey hairs with the dusky,  
And robs the form of its grace;  
That dims the lustre and sparkle  
Of eyes that were once so bright  
But now are heavy and troubled  
With a weary, despondent light.

It is not the work, but the worry,  
That drives all sleep away.  
As we toss and toss and wonder  
About the cares of the day.  
Do we think of the hands' harder labor,  
Or the steps of the tired feet?  
Ah! no, but we plan and ponder  
How to make both ends meet.

It is not the work, but the worry,  
That makes us soher and sad,  
That makes us narrow and sordid,  
When we should be cheery and glad.  
There's a shadow before the sunlight,  
And never a cloud in the blue.  
The scent of the rose is tainted,  
The notes of the song are untrue.

It is not the work, but the worry,  
That makes the world grow old,  
That numbers the years of its children,  
Ere half their story is told;  
That weakens their faith in heaven,  
And the wisdom of God's great plan,  
Ah! 'tis not the work, but the worry  
That breaks the heart of a man.

—Somerville Journal.

## Uncle Stephen's Fat Calf.

"Where can we cut some fishpoles, Uncle Stephen?"

Uncle Stephen was getting in the last "jag," as he called it, of the season's hay. His ruddy old face lighted up with pleasure as two eager faced boys came loping up across the smooth meadow. Aunt Hulda, from her station on the load—she had volunteered to help "father" get in the scatterings that finished up the haying—also smiled genially.

"Fishpoles is it?—why sartin!" Uncle Stephen leaned on his fork and pointed. "Cut across the p'int yender 'n' jest in the aidge o' the second growth you'll find 'em--some mighty fine ash; but say---wait a minute, mother, 'n' I'll go with 'em 'n' show 'em jest where they he." And planting his fork in the ground, the kind old man started off with the boys, discussing with great animation the relative merits of white grubs, angle worms, grass hoppers, flies, etc., for he was a famous fisherman.

Also, in the opinion of the two boys, Ham Aicher and Sam Jones, who lately arrived from the city and were spending their summer vacation on the great farm of their Grandpa Stebbins, some two miles down the valley, he was the best and altogether the most wonderful man it had yet been their experience to encounter. None knew such famous fishing pools as he; none knew half so well where the thickest and finest huckleberries grew; and no one, unless it was Aunt Hulda, seemed to have such a fellow feeling for boys in general, doubtless no living being could make, in the opinion of the two boys, such marvellous ginger cookies as Aunt Hulda's. Taking it all in all, Uncle Stephen's little farm, close under the foot of Old Hemlock, was a very wonderful place indeed. And to-day the boys were taking a long planned trip to Old Hemlock, the great hill celebrated for trout pools, huckleberries and snakes.

"Keep clust over on th' east side for fishin'," Uncle Stephen called, as the boys, equipped with fine poles, started for the big hill, "n' well up on to Beegum Flat for huckleberries."

"Sorry to keep ye waitin' mother," Uncle Stephen said apologetically, as he came back, "but I kinder lov' t' help th' boys along."

"I know ye do, Stephen, 'n' I love to have ye," said Aunt Hulda softly, and they finished the load in silence, their thoughts busy perhaps with memories of earlier years, before two little mounds had been made in the churchyard plat, and when two sturdy, childish voices had made glad the little home at the foot of Old Hemlock. Time brings so many changes.

That day on Old Hemlock, the earlier part of it, the boys had found a great success. They had sampled the trout brook with fair "luck;" the luscious blue-coated berries had been found in profusion, and they had eaten

## For over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Grandma Stebbins' "jolly good dinner" with a gusto peculiar to hearty, growing boys. It was perhaps two o'clock, and they were discussing plans for the remainder of the day, when they were suddenly interrupted by a pronounced growl of thunder. They turned hastily to look at the sky. A heavy storm was approaching.

"Get things together quick!" cried Sam. "We've got to put or catch it."

"That's what," replied Ham, the taciturn, deftly collecting their trophies. As rapidly as possible they made their way over the rough path that led down into the valley.

Suddenly Sam exclaimed, pointing down the valley at a grey line of storm: "Look, Ham! it's coming like stify! It rains at grandpa's now; let's put for Uncle Stephen's!" And "put" they accordingly did at their best pace.

They found the house shut up. Both the old people had gone away. Big drops were already falling; so without further ceremony they made for the barn---none too soon, for as they pushed back the great wooden door and slipped in, there was a roar of rain on the roof, and the big shower was on.

"My, how nice it smells!" cried Ham, sniffing the hay-scented air.

"Splendid, ain't it?" Sam also sniffed, eagerly.

There was a pile of new hay on one end of the wide door, for Uncle Stephen had not quite finished "cleaning up." The "horse-fork" dangled from its pulleys overhead, and the long rope trailed down to the corner of the floor to the heavy singletree. The smaller "trip" rope attached to the fork hung within easy reach. The boys were of an investigating turn of mind, and they soon tried the trip rope. The big fork descended easily. The boys tried many "schemes" on the fork, lifting each other, etc., while the rain continued to fall steadily. Tiring of the fork, they soon set about exploring the great barn, intent on developing its fun-producing possibilities. Chained in a little alcove, just off the wide door, was a fine veal calf, fattened ready for market. They paused to look at the sleek-coated creature admiringly.

"My, but he's fat, ain't he?" said Sam, eyeing the calf critically.

"That's what," agreed Ham, with his usual brevity.

"My! but I'd like to see him run if he was loose," continued Sam. "Cracky, but wouldn't he just go it?"

Ham's eyes danced at the suggestion, but he said resolutely: "Wouldn't no---intuit hurt him."

"Course twouldn't do," assented Sam, still eyeing the calf longingly, as it jerked sharply on its short chain. "I was just thinking, you know."

Turning around, his eyes caught sight of the big fork still hanging over the door, and he was suddenly filled with a great thought. He turned to Ham with glistening eyes. "Let's put him with the hay rope, Ham."

Ham's eyes danced again. "Let's! Kick prougy-y, wouldn't he?"

"Mebbe he'n' benter!" cried Sam ecstatically.

"Get a rope!"

"Too narrow---cut him 'n' hurt," pronounced the practical Ham; "there's that pile of bran sacks."

"Yes, and some small rope---just the thing!"

One of the strong sacks was soon fitted snugly around the wondering calf in the form of a sling. "Take off the fork and hitch in the hook," said the exultant Sam.

But Ham remembered their previous efforts. "He'll lift hard, Sam, awful. There's Old Billy in the stall," he added, tentatively.

"That's so. Hitch him on---he's used to it."

Both boys had learned to harness, and quickly Old Billy was hitched to the singletree. Ham's hrow was a trifle elbowed.

"Sam, do you suppose Uncle Stephen would just like it?" he said slowly.

"Oh, he wouldn't mind, I guess," said Sam confidently; "we won't pull him up but a little---'nough to see if he'll kick---'n' beller."

"All right," said Ham, securing the hook and unsnapping the calf's chain. "Let him go, Sam---just a little, you know."

Sam "clucked," and Old Billy started promptly on the familiar "tow-path." The calf started to make a great rush, but found himself swinging in the air. His eyes bulged with astonishment.

"Stop him, Sam!" shouted Ham. "That's high enough!"

"Whoa!" commanded Sam promptly. But Old Billy plausibly intimated that he did not purpose to stop at any such unseasonable stage of proceedings as that, and walked steadily on, according to firmly established orthodox precedent. The calf rose alarmingly.

"Stop him, Sam! Stop him!" Ham jumped about excitedly.

"Whoa-o-o-a!" yelled Sam lustily—he had dropped the lines in his eagerness to see the antics of the calf. Old Billy walked the faster. The calf soared into the very peak of the barn.

"Click! Ker-r-r-im!" The trip-pin had touched the trigger and the released carrier shot swiftly out on its steel track, bearing the astonished calf far out over the great hay, where it stopped. They had taken off the trip rope and the calf hung high over the hay—unapproachable.

"My eye," exclaimed Ham, with bulging eyes. Sam, usually talkative, was for the moment fairly bereft of speech. Old Billy turned at the usual place, and came back sedately and with an air bespeaking a consciousness of duty well performed. The boys

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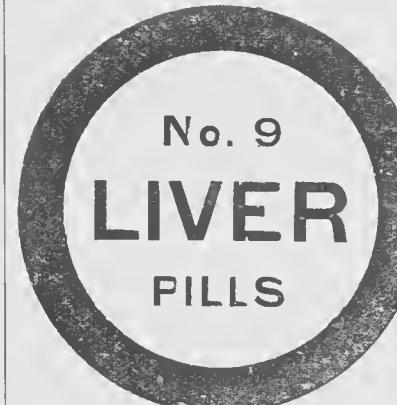
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unharnessed him hastily, hitching him in his stall and hurried back to the scene of operations. Fixed securely in the sling, the calf hung quietly in the peak of the barn. There was an interval of silent and rapt contemplation on the part of the boys.

"Gee!"

"Jo!" More contemplation.

"Ham, we've got to git him down, right now."

"U-m-m-m," acquiesced Ham, with a variety of intonations. But directly his eye brightened, and he added: "Sam, there's a fishpole, a stiffish one!"

"That's so," said Sam, catching the idea at once, "and my knife is sharp, for a wonder. We'll cut him down."

The knife was quickly tied to the pole, and mounting the highest mound of hay, they commenced a series of cuts and jabs at the small rope that held the sling. Soon a lucky thrust rewarded their efforts, and down came the bewildered calf into the hay entirely unhurt. The boys quickly stripped off the sling. What to do next was a poser. Several schemes were discussed only to be discarded. But the calf suddenly resolved on a line of action on his own account. He realized at last that he was free, and immediately became filled with an exceeding exuberance of spirit. With tall in air, he commenced a series of swift but extremely eccentric gyrations around and over the broad mow. His antics, as he dashed into unexpected hollows and tangles of hay, would ordinarily have called forth roars of laughter from the boys; but the situation had become far too serious for that.

The climax was indeed near at hand. Intent evidently upon enlarging his sphere of activity, the calf suddenly undertook, at tremendous speed, an extra wide circle of flight. Far out he went toward the great beam over the floor. A lot of loose scatterlings lay close to the beam, and on these the triumphant calf dashed swiftly. A cloud of fine hay flew out over the floor—an instant of ominous silence, and then, far below, a portentous thud, followed by a silence still more ominous.

The boys looked at each other an instant in silence, and then scrambled hastily down the long ladder. There lay the calf exactly as he had fallen. He had not moved a muscle. Ham lifted one of the limp legs.

"Ham, he's dead, ain't he?" quavered Sam in an awestruck voice.

"Sure," replied the sententious Ham, letting go the leg, which fell back heavily. Again the boys looked at each other silently, and again words failed them.

At length Sam commenced: "Ham, what—" He stopped suddenly at the sound of wheels, then continued hurriedly. "It's Uncle Stephen an' Aunt Hulda coming home—whatever in the world shall we do?"

They heard the doors of the wagon-house, which adjoined the barn, roll back.

"I'll go on out t' th' pastur' n' git th' cows, father, while you're unhitching Jenny," said Aunt Hulda; and the boys heard the quick steps of the little, active old lady as she started for the alleyway which led to the big floor. Obediently the first impulse, both boys seized their baskets and scuttled under the pile of scatterlings. Aunt Hulda came briskly through the alley. There was a sudden exclamation, and then a sharp call.

"Stephen! Stephen! The fat'n' calf'da dead! Stephen!"

There was the sound of heavy, hurried footsteps, as Uncle Stephen came at a run. "What's that you're sayin', Huldy? The calf dead? What on 'arth?"

His wife pointed with tragic finger.

"Wa-al, wa-al, wa-al!" examining the calf closely. "Wa-al, wa-al! He's dead, sartin, Huldy. Unsnapped his chain 'n' got himself loose, didn't he? I hadn't no idee he could git loose, but so 'tis—so 'tis. Must a' over-het himself a-runnin', he's so fat. Wa-al, wa-al!"

There was a little pause. Then Aunt Hulda said tremulously; "Jes think on't, father. You'd jes sold him to-day. 'Leven dollars was such a famous price, too—'n' we was plannin' t' git ye a good overcoat at Ransom's closin'-out to-morrer. They'll be cheap—out a season so. Ye did need one ag'in cold weather comes, dretful. I declare I can't stan' it—seems if." The last words jerked curiously.

"Well, mother, it can't be helped now," said Uncle Stephen, bravely. "I sartin thought that chain wouldn't unsnap. But 'tis as 'tis, 'n' ye'll have to patch the old coat ag'in. I e'n git along with it quite tol'able, Huldy; I wouldn't worry. 'Twon't do no good, ye know."

There was a slight, uneasy rustling in the hay, but the old people did not notice. Uncle Stephen went back silently, but Aunt Hulda's feet, as she picked her way toward the pasture bars, seemed to drag wearily.

Two very silent boys appeared at Grandpa Stebbins' supper-table that night, and two howls of bread and milk received rather scant attention. Grandma's vigilant eye at once took notice of a phenomenon so unusual.

"Be you boys sick?" she asked, suddenly. "Got damp 'n' been ketchin' cold, I'll warrant. A summer cold is the worst thing,"—she glanced meditatively at a corner of the kitchen where were stored goodly bunches

of honest, wormwood, "mount'n rue," etc. The boys at once fell upon their bread and milk with great apparent zest, and with every appearance of unusual health and vigor. Grandma eyed them suspiciously, but forsooth the herb question, peuding future developments.

The boys retired rather early; for manifold and very obvious reasons, they occupied separate rooms. Ham slept in the east chamber with the low woodshed roof underneath. It might have been ten o'clock when he was aroused by a curious tinkling on his window. He jumped up quickly and looked out. Below, on the woodshed roof, was a white-robed figure.

"Is that you, Ham?"

"What's up?"

"Been asleep, Ham?"

"Naw; you?"

"Now. Can't seem to see anything but that blessed calf, 'n' Uncle Stephen, 'n' Aunt Hulda!"

"Same here." There was a brief interval.

"How much money have you got, Ham?"

"Six dollars 'n' fifty cents, all told, hig 'n' little, countin' everything." For a year the two boys had been saving everything, even pennies, to buy the delight of their heart—a boat.

Another interval of silence. Then from the chamber window: "What are we going to do to-morrow, early, Sam?"

Resolutely came the reply, and if there was a wince at shattered hopes in the tones, it was manfully concealed: "To-morrow morning, early, we're going to take 'leven dollars an' go straight to Uncle Stephen and pay him for his calf."

And straightway from the chamber window came a laconic "That's what!"

The white-robed figure slid from the woodshed roof; the head disappeared from the window, and five minutes later two conscience-free boys were sleeping the sleep of the just.

It was indeed early the next morning. Uncle Stephen was milking his second cow, when there was a sound in the horse barn, followed by a quick scurry of feet, and two boys, very much out of breath with running, shot into the stable. The old man's face brightened, for the boys were favorites of his.

"What is this morning, boys, at such a pace? Fishin'? Ye won't have no luck fishin' if yer all beat out runnin', bet ye."

"Tisn't fish this morning, Uncle Stephen," said Sam, who held a small bag tightly clutched in his hand; "It's—puff, puff—" "hout that calf. We"—he plunged desperately into the heart of the subject—"killed him." He looked to Ham for support.

"Caused his death," corroborated Ham decisively.

Uncle Stephen's knees lost their grip on the pail, but a lucky clutch saved the contents. "Wh-wh-what on 'arth!" he stammered.

"We stopped here for the rain," explained Sam, "an' got to foolin', an' we thought we'd lift the calf on the hay rope—for fun, you know—an' we made a sling!"

"Brain sacks," supplemented Ham, briefly.

"'N' we hitched on Old Billy, 'cause he lifted hard—the calf, I mean," continued Sam. "We thought we'd lift him just a little—just to see what he'd say—but Old Billy wouldn't stop, an' he just snaked him," Sam's eyes dilated at the thought, "smack into the peak of the harn"—

"An' bang out over the hay," put in Ham.

"'N' we cut him down with a fishpole."

"Knife tied on," amended Ham.

"An' he commenced to run awful, an' he rushed way out to the big beam on some loose hay an' fell bang off, slam on the barn floor, an—an' killed himself." Sam paused, breathlessly.

"Dead!" concluded Ham, solemnly.

Uncle Stephen had forgotten his milking, but still sat beside the patient cow. At this culminating point in the tragedy, the three stared at one another silently.

"Wa-al, wa-al, wa-al!" said Uncle Stephen at length.

But Sam was bound to finish. "An' then we heard you and Aunt Hulda drivin' in an' we hid in the hay—"

"Scared, awful, you know," said Ham.

"An' we heard all that you said 'bout sellin' the calf, and—and everything."

"Couldn't help hearin'" — apologetically, from Ham.

"N' last night we couldn't sleep good 'till we'd greed to come early this mornin'," continued Sam, "an' pay you for the calf same as you'd sold him for." Here he suddenly produced the little bag and fairly thrust it into the hands of the amazed old gentleman.

Uncle Stephen's hands closed upon it, half mechanically, for already he half understood that this was the precious boat money. Full well he appreciated the aspirations and sacrifices in regard to the boat. He opened the bag hastily and peered in. One glance was enough. What a host of sacrifices, some of them severe—what a patient waiting that little heap represented! He knew. A dimness not caused by advancing years was in his eyes as he handed back the bag. For a moment the stable and its surroundings faded away and he saw only two other bright-faced boys who years ago had been laid beneath the willows—boys whom he had come to associate somehow with the sturdy young fellows before him. His voice trembled a little as he said huskily, still holding out the bag: "I jes' reealy couldn't, ye know, boys. I know it's yer heat money 'n' I jes'—"

"We've concluded not to get the boat this year, anyway." Sam spoke as if this decision had been reached weeks before.

"Concluded we'd wait a spell 'n' look 'round," said Ham, but rather vaguely.

The boys were looking everywhere except at the little bag. But Uncle Stephen was not deceived. "Boys, I jes' ain't a-goin'"—"N' we're awful glad we had the money for you," Sam interrupted.

"N' dreadful sorry we made you worry 'bout the calf," added Ham. And both added cheerily: "N' you can get the overcoat to-day, same as you'd planned, after all, Uncle Stephen."

There was another quick scurry of feet, and Uncle Stephen was alone with the cows. Hastily as he could, on account of his "rheumatiz," he got up from his milking and went to the stable door; but far down the straight road all he could see of human kind was two sturdy boys tearing along at break-neck speed, heads up, chests well out, elbows close down, in true racing style, headed for the Stebbins farm down the valley.

It was early in the afternoon of the same day that Old Billy might have been seen plodding on toward town a few miles away. In the old phaeton were Uncle Stephen and Aunt Hulda. The old horse seemed to have things much his own way, for the couple were strangely preoccupied.

"I jes' haln't the heart to do it, mother. I jes' ain't." Uncle Stephen spoke after a long interval of silence. "I declare I druther wear the old coat, reely."

"I feel a good deal as you do, Stephen," Aunt Hulda replied. And she added softly: "'Twas nice of the boys though, wasn't it?" Then she continued: "But I don't b'lieve they'd want you to give up the coat, father, 'n' you do need it dretfully."

"Mebbe they wouldn't. Mebbe they'd rather I'd git it—they're such plucky fellers; but I sha'n't half enj'y wearin' it, not half. I jes' wisht—who's that, Huldy?" A wheelman had just come in sight around a bend in the road.

"Huldy, ain't that Ned Archer?"

"Tis, Stephen! It's Ham's father, sure," she replied, eagerly. "He 'most always comes out once in the summer, ye know."

The wheelman had already recognized them, and a hearty "Hello!" greeted their nearer approach. As they came abreast, he promptly dismounted for a further greeting and hearty handshake. After a little chat the younger man was about to pass on when his keen eyes detected the anxious look on the kind old faces, and he asked with kindly interest: "Anything gone wrong, Uncle Stephen? It seems to me you and Aunt Hulda look a little worried."

Uncle Stephen moved uneasily and looked at his wife inquiringly. He received a plainly encouraging nudge. Finally he said slowly: "Wa-al yes, we be a little worried—mother 'n' me."

Then, sure of a sympathetic listener, he found himself telling the whole story. "I now," he said, after he had exhausted his entire stock of adjectives in emphasizing the total unselfishness of the boys, "I've been tellin' mother here, if 'twant for makin' the boys feel wuss'n they do, I'd rather wear the old coat 'n' give 'em their money back ag'in. Jes' look!"

He held out the bag. Mr. Archer glanced at the little heap, and then turned suddenly and looked away across the clean-cut meadows. He, too, saw something besides the little pieces—something in regard to his boy and his boy's friend that made his heart sing with pride. He turned and took a hand of each of the old people in his and said something in a voice curiously soft and low—something at which the old faces brightened wonderfully. Uncle Stephen dropped his reins to bring the hand thus freed down upon the younger man's shoulder with a resounding slap.

"Jes' like ye. Ned! jes' like ye! That jes' makes it plumb."

There was lively conversation that evening at the Stebbins supper-table.

"How about that boat, boys?" Mr. Archer had asked once, rather suddenly. "That seemed to be the main thing the last I heard."

Ham's face became very red. "Concluded to wait another year," he said; and then, to the great relief of the boys, the conversation turned elsewhere.

"By the way, boys," Ham's father said, the next Monday morning, as he prepared to mount his wheel for his return trip to the city. "I had that Simonds boat awhile, Saturday."

"Yes," said both with lively interest.

"I told him I might not bring it back Saturday. You can use it to-day if you want to," and with a wave of his hand he was gone.

The boys looked at each other a moment eagerly, and then there followed a sudden rush for fishing tackle. A day on the river nothing could surpass it! Grandma smiled to herself as she put up a "stout luncheon," and even grandpa appeared greatly interested, as he came out briskly with a hoe to help dig bait. The boys were soon racing down to the foot of the long meadow, where the broad river shimmered invitingly. Sure enough, there, at the little wharf, lay the boat. Sam stepped briskly in. Ham closely following. He bent to unlock the chain when a strip of paper, pinned to the side, caught his eye.

"See here, Ham!" he cried. "here's a paper with writing on it;" and together they read the note, which stated briefly that the boat was the property of "two boys who in an honest, manly way had promptly made right a wrong which they had unintentionally caused a kind old man to sustain," with a few words of commendation. It was signed by Ham's father.

The boys stood a moment in round-eyed speechless surprise. Ham recovered first.

"Hooray!" he shouted.

"Hooray and hooray!" yelled Sam, falling

lightly upon the oars. He gave a few lusty strokes that sent the pretty boat far out on the quiet river, then paused and looking earnestly at Ham said: "That father of yours, ain't he great?"

And Ham, already husky with the fishing tackle, replied, briefly and emphatically, but in a voice suspiciously husky: "That's what!"—Sheldon C. Stoddard, in Country Gentleman.

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After the cyclone I examined my policy and saw it did not cover loss from cyclone, and sent it in for cancellation, receiving from you the amount of unearned premium. Afterwards I found my original policy dated the 28th of January, 1889, covered this loss, and I understood from you agent that the last renewal would cover in the same way. I therefore considered you were liable, but after going into the matter with you, I now see that the cyclone clause on my original policy was a free gift of the company, which you afterwards were obliged to charge for, and not having had it on the policy in force at the time of the cyclone no legal liability could be attached to your company, and I consider you have dealt liberally with me in paying the above mentioned sum.

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### Treading Water.

The easiest position that man, a woman, or a child can assume in water is to float perpendicularly, says Harper's Young Folks. Any person, without any previous practice, can tread water, and so keep afloat for a long time. He should keep his hands below the surface of the water, his lungs inflated, and his feet moving up and down as in walking. Let the "man overboard" throw his hands and arms out of the water, let him raise an outcry whereby the air is expelled from the lungs, and he will sink to the bottom. The trouble is that nine people out of ten lose their presence of mind when they are in water out of their depth for the first time. If, instead of struggling and floundering about, they would do a little walking, there would not be the slightest danger of drowning right away.

Any one can tread water in the first attempt. No preliminary teaching is necessary. Treading water is simply walking into the water out of one's depth, with or without the aid of one's hands. The operation is not unlike running upstairs, and, if anything, easier. Truly, any man, any woman, any child, who can walk up stairs can walk in the water, and, remember, on the first attempt, without any previous instruction or practice.

Hence I say that persons really ignorant of the art of swimming are perfectly safe in water out of their depth. Very often you hear people exclaim: "Ugh! if this boat were to upset, I'd drown, of course. I can't swim, you know."

Yes, but you can tread water. Most of us attach a wrong significance to the word "swim." Why should we mean one thing when a man swims, and another or different thing when a dog swims? The dog cannot "swim" as a man swims, but any man can swim "dog fashion" instantly and for the first time. The animal has no advantage in any way in water over man, and yet the man drowns while the animal "swims." The dog, the horse, the cow, and even the cat all take to the water, and are able to walk as they do when out of water. Throw a dog into a stream, and at once he begins to walk, just as he does on dry land. Why should a man, woman or child act differently under like circumstances?

It seems strange that people have to be told to do what the animals do instinctively and instantly. Man's ignorance of so simple a thing as treading water is remarkable; it is without reason or excuse. There is a popular notion afloat that in some way the dog and the animals have an advantage over man in water. Nothing could be further from the truth. The advantage lies with man, who is provided with a paddle-formed hand, and knows enough to float when tired—something the animal never does.

Next to treading water, floating on the back is the easiest thing to do in water. This consists in lying flat on the back, head thrown well back and lungs inflated, the limbs extended but flexible, the arms held close to the ears the hands over the head. The majority of people able to sustain themselves in the water prefer to float in a horizontal position rather than in a perpendicular manner. Both positions are much better, in fact, much safer, than the attitude that we assume in swimming. I have found it so. One day, in a rough surf, I was nearly strangled with a sudden swallow of water, and had I not been able to float, the result might have been dangerous.

### The Tale of a Horseless Plow.

The following comes to us in the form of a clipping from some newspaper, but without means of discovering the name of the original publisher, which would be gladly given if known:—

A man down in Geauga county had quite a time the other day with a steam plough. He is an inventor, the Geauga man is, and when he read about the automatic plow that Dr. Gatling is about to place on the market, he hurried out into his shed and spent several days putting together a plow that he was quite sure would discount the doctor's. It was an ingenious contrivance and the motive power was steam.

When it was quite done the Geauga man arose early and putting it on a "stoneboat" had his best team drag it out to the ten-acre field, where he proposed to try it. Having to work all alone, because of the necessity for secrecy, it took him some time to get it on to the ground and ready for business. Finally he headed it the right way and, having fired it up, he fixed the steering apparatus so the plow would run in a circle, and pulled the lever. The scientific triumph started off majestically with a subdued "chug-chug," its nose delving deep into the soft soil and its upper parts trembling with the exertion. Around it went, making a beautifully marked circle, and as it neared the inventor he stepped forward and gave the steering lever a slight knock that caused the plow to describe its second circle a little inside of the first one.

As the apparatus majestically circled round the second time it quite unintentionally ran into a hornet's nest, the hornets—angered at the loss of their home—pursued the plow with threats of vengeance. Perhaps they were a little puzzled at failing to find anything susceptible to sting, but nevertheless they kept up the chase.

When the plow neared the inventor on the second round he stepped out to shift the steering lever again, and just at the moment

his hand touched the bar a big hornet struck him on the nose. Distracted by the attack he shoved the lever too hard, and the plow whirled around and hanged right through the fence and started across the meadow, with the inventor and the hornets in hot pursuit.

Every jump or two the inventor would almost reach the levers, and then a hornet would counter on him and he'd swerve back and the plow would forge ahead and then the distance would have to be regained.

Pretty soon the plow walked into a barbed wire fence and went right ahead carrying a thousand feet or so of wire with it. Then it broke for the inventor's kitchen garden. Incidentally it ripped the stuffing out of the inventor's greenhouse and pulled down the grape arbor and carried along the week's washing, which the hired girl had just hung out.

By this time it was headed for the woods and the hornets were still running third in the race, with the inventor a good second. There is no doubt that the inventor would have been glad to have discontinued the chase, but the hornets spurred him on. Goaded by the persistent attentions of the biggest hornet in the gang, the inventor made a desperate lunge forward and his fingers had just touched the lever when his foot caught in a root and he fell headlong, seventeen hornets settling on him as he went down.

When he got up he was a sight. It was four hours later before he was in a condition to leave the house and look for the runaway. He followed the track of the plow as far as the woods and there he lost it. He doesn't know whether his property ran itself into the swamp or managed to struggle through the wood and keep going. Anyway, he will cheerfully pay a reward for the return of the runaway in reasonably good condition and no questions asked.—Farm Implements.

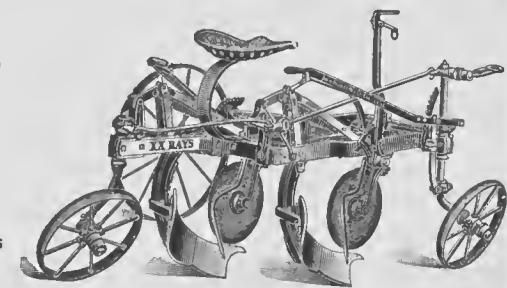
He is no clown that drives the plow, but he that doeth clownish things.

Asbestos, which can now be bought a dozen sheets for ten cents, has various household uses. Have one sheet on the kitchen table on which to set hot dishes or pans, another to place over cake or bread in the oven when in danger of burning, or under food cooked on oil or gasoline stoves, a piece quilted into the various holders used about the stoves in kitchen and sitting-room. Wherever the transmission of heat is to be avoided, use asbestos.

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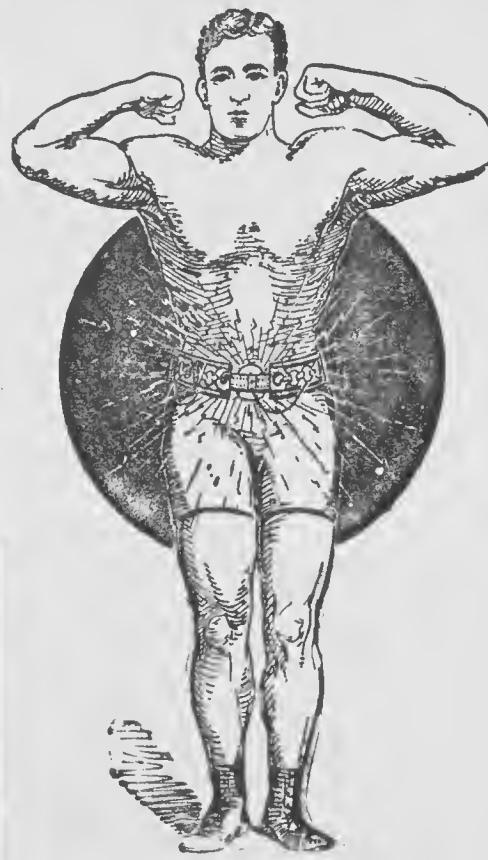
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## This is Dr. McLaughlin's Offer to Weak Men.



Men, if you are suffering from the effects of indiscretion, exposure or excessive mental or physical labor, you will find in my Electric Belt the dawn of new life. It will bring to you that happy, joyous disposition which is the evidence of inward vitality, strength and perfect health.

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If you are doubtful of its ability to cure your case you can make arrangements to pay when you are cured, and then the price will be much less than is asked for the old style belts, which either burn or blister the body, or are no better than strings tied around the waist. I guarantee my belt to give a stronger current than any other body electric appliance, and that it never burns or blisters.

**READ MY BOOK**—I have lately published a beautifully illustrated 80-page book which should be in the hands of every young, middle-aged or old man who suffers from pain or weakness. I will send it, closely sealed, free, for the asking; also specimen blanks, and will give free advice by mail. It is better to call, when you can, and have a free test of my wonderful belt at my office.

**CAUTION.** Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. These cheap coverings are used only to disguise their bare metal blistering electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which quickly dries and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention, and cannot be imitated.

If you have one of these old style, blistering belts, I will take it in trade for one of mine. I do this not that the old belt is of any worthlessness.

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**DR. A. M. MC LAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto**

## Ironing Methods, Old and New.

In the days of our great-grandmothers, clear-starching and fine ironing were among the standard feminine accomplishments demanded as a part of the education of a gentlewoman. Mending and cleaving lace was one of the subjects taught with the utmost thoroughness in convents and exclusive schools for young women of the highest social standing. In the days when a more or less valuable collection of specimens of hand wrought lace was a possession that women coveted, prized, enjoyed in wearing and left intact for their daughters, the necessary care of these treasures was seldom entrusted to other hands less scrupulous than those of the owner. Not only was it held as a suitable occupation for women of rank, but men of fashion occasionally took a hand in it as amateurs. It is recorded of Henry III., the last Valois king of France, that he spent hours in starching his wife's ruffs and dressing her hair! If not very dignified, these were at least harmless employments; but it is further declared that he used to keep his council waiting, preferring the clear-starching to the debate of solemn affairs of state.

Old pictures, historically authentic, will show how much of the priceless lace was worn by the men also. And the fine linen-cambric ruffles that adorn the shirt fronts of our own Revolutionary period, were crucial tests of fine ironing. My own first lessons in the art were taken from one who had served her apprenticeship on the ruffles of her grandfather, a "gentleman of the old school," who clung to his stately old-fashioned dress, with its ruffles, silk stockings and silver buckles, until death surprised him in it.

There was a great deal of fine ironing in those days. India muslin dresses with the most delicate embroidered flounces and capes, and "pelerines" of fine net, adorned with elaborate embroidery in darning patterns and other stitches, were in high favor. For the babies, there were caps and robes covered with the finest "laid" embroidery on linen-cambric or sheer lawn, and little dimity "long-coats," with yards and yards of fine scalloped ruffles. All matrons of good family wore caps, and kerchiefs too; and the most exacting care was shown that these should be always of immaculate whiteness and fresh from the iron. One may imagine (with horror!) the result of turning over all this finery to the ordinary chances of the weekly wash!

By the old, painstaking methods, they were washed by gentle squeezing and rinsing, with no rough friction, and often clear-starched with the irons on the fire, so that the whole process of "doing-up" might be completed at one bout. All this linen-cambric and India-muslin was starched in well hoiled and strained starch, which was sometimes given a final stir with a spermaceti candle kept for the purpose. It was then held between the hands and patiently clapped until perfectly clear, and in the case of small articles until sufficiently dried for ironing. The processes went on, preferably, in the open air. In mild weather a side porch was a favorite situation; of course in the winter it was done in a warm room. The clapping freed the spaces between the threads of starch, and gave a decidedly sheer and diaphanous effect to fine fabrics that mere dipping in starch and wringing out again fails to achieve. A large platter formed a part of the equipment of my preceptress, upon which piece after piece would be laid after a few minutes' handling, then each in turn be taken up and clapped again, and finally folded and rolled in a damask towel ready for ironing.

The ironing was not all done with the iron. Here, again, the fingers were most efficient tools. Every ruffle, every bit of embroidery, was pulled and smoothed and straightened—not by strength, but by skill—every little sprig and dot in its true position. Then, laid with care on the snow-white ironing sheet, a small round-headed iron—hot, but not too hot for firm, moderate pressure—was applied until the small cap, or the long ruffle, was entirely crisp, fresh and dainty, like a new creation. It was work for a lady rather than for a coarse servant.

Modern ways are less deliberate and patient. But a vast deal of the bad ironing that is so common results from reversing the mode, trusting to strength instead of skill, ironing as if the clothes were made of wood or some other altogether rigid material. Care that the fabric, whatever it be, lies exactly in its right lines, is a very important matter. Bad ironing will spoil the fit of the best-made garment, and the finer and more delicate it is, the worse the mischief wrought by the incapable laundress. This one matter of avoiding all stretching, biasing and skewing of the material would transform the results of many a good, willing girl, who is not observing enough to discover for herself the source of the difficulty.

Another very simple matter which is too often neglected, with disastrous consequences, is care in ironing each piece as dry as possible. If gathers, hems and tucks are left damp, however neatly they may be ironed when spread on the clothes-horse, they will have lost their good looks when taken off it. The damp portions will inevitably roughen in drying and spoil the beauty of the whole work. The laundress will say this takes too long; in that case she probably wets her clothes too much in sprinkling. Only a slight moisture is required if evenly diffused. "Perpetual vigilance is the price of good laundry work."—Country Gentleman.

Pongee silk should be washed in warm scalds and neither scalded nor hoiled. Rinse through in several waters. Hang it up to dry, and when nearly so roll it without sprinkling. In half an hour unroll it and press smoothly with a moderate iron.

## Cold Comfort.

Texas Tom (who is being lionized in the east)—"Yes, we have lots of lynching out in our country. We lynch a horse-thief about every day."

Belle of New York (who is lionizing him)—"How dreadful! Do you never kill the wrong man?"

"Oh, yes, sometimes. Why not long ago I helped to lynch an honest man in mistake. His wife and little family lived quite close."

"Wasn't it terrible? How did you break the news to his poor wife?"

"It was rather humiliating, but I went to her and told her that we had lynched her husband in mistake, and that she would have to excuse us. I had to admit, however, that she had the laugh on us."

## Where is the Happy Medium?

The other day in one of our western towns the writer noticed a strapping muscular youth adorned with sundry bandages, his arm in a sling and himself hobbling about with the aid of crutches.

"What's the matter with that fellow?" was asked of a resident of the burg.

"Too much football."

"And what's the matter with that other chap along with him—the one with the stooped figure, the narrow chest and the consumptive face?"

"Not enough football," laconically. And our informant strode away and left us contemplating over the elusiveness of that blissful state which we call the "happy medium."

One of the exhibitions at the Pan-American Exposition is a novelty—no less that the roar of Niagara, which is being transmitted to the big show by telephone!

Teacher—"Can any of the class explain to me why the way of the transgressor is hard?"

Spark—"I guess its 'cause its travelled so much."—World.

If you can wheel between the two lights coming towards you, they are two wheelmen; if you can't, and smash your head, break your lamp, and wreck your wheel, why it is an electric motor wagon, and you should have turned to your right.—Century Wheelman.

Indians are rarely good shots. The average white man is as good at target shooting off-hand as is the red man with a rest. But the latter will kill most game. He is a better hunter by far, gifted with a patience, beside which that of Job was feverish unrest, and is not predisposed, constitutionally, to buck fever. The Indian is by nature a gambler, and during the dull days of mid-winter, when there is little else to do, the young men of the tribe are fond of target shooting for prizes. The successful ones accumulate a large collection of moccasins, toboggans, snowshoes and canoes, which once belonged to their less skilful brethren.

An Allison school teacher recently received this note: "Sir,—Will you please for the future give my sun easier somes to do at nites. This is what he's brought home to or three nites back: 'If fore gallons of bere will fill thirty to pint bootles, how many pints and half bottles will nine gallins of bere fill?' Well we tried and could make nothing out of it at all and my boy cried and said he didn't dare go back in the mornins without doin' it. So I had to go and buy a nine-gallin keg of bere, which I could ill afford to do and then he went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles, and then counted them and there were 19, and my boy put the number down for an answer. I don't know whether it is rite or not, as we spilt some while doing it. P.S.—Please let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy more bere."

## What can I Buy a Good Gun for?

This question is often asked, and the answer depends on whether a man has a lot of money to spend or a little.

## Get Our Catalogue.

and see what we have to offer. Advise with us and we will give you an honest opinion and good value.

## The Hingston Smith Arms Co WINNIPEG.

## Your View Point.

Much depends upon your eyes when you look at what seem to be reverses. One man looks at a heavy cross—and sees nothing but weight and woe; another sees also the weight—but beyond it an exceeding weight of glory, which the cross makes possible. The wind blows hard over this way, and one cannot go out to sea; but that gale to another, brings him nearer home. The children were sighing over the spoiled picnic; they looked crest-fallen through the window at the spring rain; through the colder weather they planned for the first day's outing—and on that day it rained. One stood near and looking at the rain, began the lines of Robert Loveman:

It isn't raining rain to me,  
It's raining daffodils.  
In every dimpled drop I see  
Wild flowers on the hills.  
The clouds of grey engulf the day  
And overwhelm the town,—  
It isn't raining rain to me,  
It's raining roses down.  
It isn't raining rain to me,  
But fields of clover bloom,  
Where any buccaneering bee  
May find a bed and room.  
A health unto the happy,  
A fig for him who frets,—  
It isn't raining rain to me,  
It's raining violets.

Ah! if we had eyes to see just what the cross means, what the gale brings, what the rain sends down! We should discover good in every adverse breeze and jewels in every rain drop!

When you mop the floors add to each pail of warm water two tablespoons of carbolic acid. It leaves the wood in a sweet and healthy condition.

Only vegetable oils—and no coarse animal fats—are used in making

## Baby's Own Soap

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

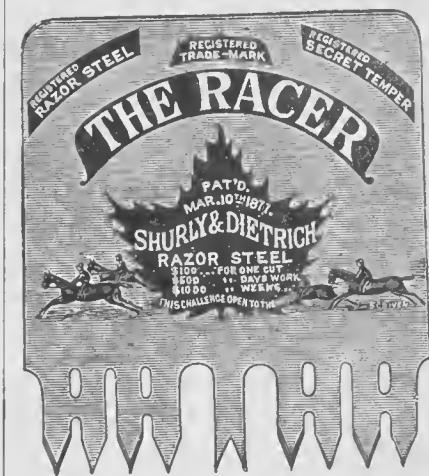
Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet use.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs., Montreal.

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This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf, Razor-Steel, Secret-Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

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